

JUNE







Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

June 6, 1862.

We are authorized to announce

BARTLETT OWEN, Esq., as a candidate

for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

The friends of B. F. PARKER,

announce him as a candidate for Sheriff of

Calhoun county—election first Monday in

August next.

We are authorized to announce E. A.

PARKER, as a candidate for County

Surveyor of Calhoun County. Election first

Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce JOHN

RAY, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Cal-

houn county.

We are authorized to announce JES-

SEPH MORTON, Esq., as a candidate for Sher-

iff of Calhoun county.

Andy Johnson's Traitor-Yankee

Convention in Tennessee.

The papers are publishing some of

the proceedings of the meetings in Ten-

nessee of the Lincoln traitors, preliminary

to a Convention, for the reinduct-

ion of Tennessee into the Union. A

meeting was held at the Capital in

Nashville on the 12th ult., at which

addresses were delivered by Andy John-

son, Stokes, Cooper, Wm. B. Campbell

and Wm. H. Polk. The two latter,

like Tories and traitors universally, man-

ifesting more malignity than any others.

Both these men were disappointed aspi-

nants for office in the Southern Confed-

eracy, and both made open, voluntary

declarations of being in favor of the

South after Tennessee seceded. Polk,

in his speech, denominated Capt. John

H. Morgan, and the officers and soldiers

of the Confederate army, marauders and

thieves, who are going about destroying

the property of innocent persons. But

he has not a tear of sympathy for his

own countrymen, the men of the South

who have been beaten, and mangled,

shot down, and hanged, for defending

their wives and daughters from the brutal

outrages of their worse than vandal

invaders; nor has he a word of com-

plaint against their murderers. Oh,

no! this would sound harsh upon the

ears of that motley assemblage of hypo-

critical traitors and Yankee murderers

and robbers. This worse than Ben-

edict Arnold, who disgraces the name of

Polk, can denounce the brave, the gen-

tlemanly and chivalrous Morgan, but

cannot utter a word of complaint against

the abominable and brutal Butler. So

sure as there is such a thing as

justice in Heaven and on earth, there

is a fearful reckoning in store, for such

base hypocritical traitors as Johnson

Campbell and Polk.

Yankee Fears of Resistance and Re-

taliation.

The late movements of the Yankee

armies, has demonstrated two things

very conclusively. One is, that they

are very slow to make an attack on a

place where they are satisfied that a de-

spicable resistance has been determined

on; & the other is that they are very re-

luctant to commence the work of burning

cities, through a wholesome and well-

grounded fear of Southern vengeance

and retaliation. Their much larger,

wealthier and more numerous cities,

would give the South greatly the ad-

vantage in that game. Charleston, Sa-

vanannah and Mobile, are evidences

that they will hesitate long, where they

are satisfied that they will have hard

fighting to do, and we do not believe

they would have been in possession of Na-

shville, New Orleans or Huntsville, if the

same spirit had animated the citizens

and soldiery there, as at the places first

mentioned. The gallant little city of

Vicksburg, which at last accounts was

keeping the whole Lincoln fleet at bay,

on the subject of the controversy, be-

tween himself and A. W. L. Jones,

which we decline to publish for a num-

ber of reasons, which we deem con-

clusive, several of which we will state.

In the first place they have had one

publication each, which leaves them a

boat on equal ground. In the second

place it is unpleasant to us, and doubt-

less to our readers, to carry on a con-

troversy between soldiers in the Con-

federate service. In the third place,

they are distant from here, and widely

separated from each other, often remov-

ed from place to place, and would have

little opportunity to see or reply to each

others communications.

When the war is over, should they

both survive it, remain in the same

temper toward each other, and still per-

sist this mode of settling the controversy

between them, they shall have an im-

partial hearing in our paper.

In justice to Capt. McClellan however

it is proper for us to say that he states

in this communication, that his former

remark, relative to dollars and cents pa-

triotism, was designed expressly for a

certain locality, and not for the whole

Country.

The Contrast.—On the last

passenger train captured by Capt.

John H. Morgan, on the Louisville &

Nashville Railroad, there were a num-

ber of Yankee ladies going to Na-

shville. When they learned that Mor-

gan was on board they fairly screamed

with fright.

"Ladies," said he, "I am a Souther-

ness Soldier, and hold that ladies and

their baggage are sacred and to be

serpulously respected everywhere.

This engine is worth much to the

enemies of my country, and I greatly

desire to destroy it; but I and two

others shall be spared to carry you back

to Louisville. You are helpless wom-

en."

Does not every Southern heart

swell with exultation and pride, at this

honorable contrast, between the noble

and chivalrous Morgan, and the brutal

and cowardly Butler, who makes war

upon women. Morgan is a fair type

and sample of Southern honor and chiv-

alry, while Butler is a fair sample and

representative of Northern vandalism.

Look Out Conscripts.

We learn through our exchanges that

Maj. Danwoodie has been sent to Geor-

gia to enroll the names of all between

the ages of 18 and 35. We have not

heard of an appointment for this State,

but presume one has been made, since

Georgia has not been behind Alabama

in furnishing volunteers. After your

names are enrolled you cannot volun-

teer, and in view of the fact that you

may be sent to fill up companies and

regiments of which you know nothing,

we would suggest that you join Capt.

Draper's and other similar companies

at once.

Should you join this company you

will be entitled to the bounty, commu-

utation money and pay, from the date at

which you are mustered in.

We understand this company will not

probably leave the county sooner than

1st July.

Salt in Selma.

Our energetic townsman, Judge T.

A. Walker, having been commissioned

by Gov. Shorter to remove 2200 sacks

of salt, belonging to the State, from

Memphis, reached Selma on Saturday

last, having with him 900 sacks for

that point. Much credit is due Judge

W. for his energy in this matter.

Let the citizens of this county imme-

diately sign affidavits for salt for fam-

ily use, and send agents to Selma to

procure it before it is distributed.

Dr. Miller W. Francis, Surgeon

of the 6th Ala. Regt., arrived at his

residence in this place, a few days

since. Dr. Francis was also Brigade

Surgeon for some months previous to

his return. He was a universal favor-

ite, both in the Regiment and Brigade,

and succeeded admirably, in what seems

to be a very difficult undertaking, that

of giving entire satisfaction as a Physi-

cian and Surgeon in the army.

We call the attention of those inter-

ested in some changes in the appointments

of H. Graham, Tax collector.

The three runaway negroes have been

sent to the Sheriff's office \$500 re-

ward for their apprehension and delivery.

The Very Latest.

We received the following Telegraphic

dispatch, last night after our paper was

made up, from Capt. Whitley, Hanna, and

Woodruff. It will be very satisfactory to those who have

friends and relatives in these companies, who

were in the late battle near Richmond.

Richmond via Selma, June 3, 1862.

To J. F. GRANT:

Two days' hard fighting—considerable

slaughter on both sides—Yankees driven

back to their tents, Commissary Stores, two thou-

sand (2,000) stand of arms and many pris-

oners captured—our companies safe—Alstep, co.

G. slightly wounded.

W. R. HANNA, Co. H.

G. WOODRUFF, Co. D.

G. C. WHITLEY, Co. G.

Local War Notice.

All persons belonging to the Calhoun

County Guards are hereby called upon to

appear at the Court House in Jacksonville,

Ala., on Saturday, June 14th, 1862, at 4 o-

clock, P. M.

All gentlemen in Jacksonville, or within 8

or 10 miles of this place, who expect to unite

with said company, or who feel any interest

in making preparations for the defense of

their own homes or those of soldiers now in

the service of the U. S. A., are also urged to

meet at the time and place aforesaid.

D. P. SMITH,

June 5, '62.

Reasons for making Immediate Pre-

paration for Home Defence.

In the humble opinion of the under-

signed, there are many substantial rea-

sons for organizing companies for the

defense of our homes, at this crisis of

our great struggle. We notice briefly

a few of these.

1. The enemy is now within 60 or 70

miles of us, and a small marauding

party could reach this place in two days.

2. Should our army meet with revers-

es, (which might occur, though we do

not expect it) in any impending engage-

ments along the Tennessee line, such

parties would doubtless be sent all over

this country in a short time.

3. The fact that Calhoun County has

been taken in secession, and in furnishing

soldiers for the war, will induce the en-

emy to make us a visit.

4. From 60 to 100 men, acting as

guerrillas, with such arms as we find

can be procured, could most assuredly,

if true to themselves and their country,

check, if not defeat such a party of the

enemy.

5. Our government has found that the

guerrilla method of warfare is re-

quisite in this war, and the Governor of

our State, our need of the urgent, ne-

cessity for home defence, has called for

home organizations. (The company

forming in Jacksonville is not to be sub-

ject to the Governor's call.)

6. Home organizations did efficient

service in the days of our revolutionary

father, and they are proving efficient

in other States at this time.

7. If we are worthy of freedom we

cannot tamely submit our families to the

vile indignities which they must meet

at the hands of our vandals.

8. An efficient home organization

here would render good service in re-

gulating matters in our own midst, too

obvious to need special mention.

In view of these and other considera-

tions which will be readily suggested to

every mind, we call upon every citizen,

coolly and calmly to do his duty in this

dark hour of our country's history and

in view of the dangers that surround us.

The scarcity of able-bodied men in our

midst, and the fact that arms and am-

munition for at least one efficient com-

pany are at hand, ought we not to put

our shoulders together? Do we not

owe it to ourselves, our country, our sol-

diers in the field, and to our God,

to stand prepared to make whatever re-

sistance we can upon the very thresh-

old of our home? Does any one fold

his hands at ease and say the enemy will

not come? So thought the inhabitants

of Huntsville, Guntersville and Sum-

mersville, Ala.

We ask every patriotic citizen in the

name of all we hold dear, to do this an















The Soldier's Farewell.  
When this bloody war is o'er,  
When the cannon sounds no more,  
When all o'er this happy land  
We shall all as freemen stand,  
When we break the tyrant's chain,  
Brethren, shall we meet again.

When around our peaceful homes  
We shall meet as once we've done,  
When the tyrant's hand is stayed,  
No more our rights invaded;  
When we free our sunny plain,  
Brother, we may meet again.

Through deep rivers roll between  
Though great dangers lie unseen;  
Yet to God for help we'll turn,  
Mocked, killed, and of Him learn;  
Though we fall among the slain,  
We shall meet—shall meet again.

Though the bullets may round us fly,  
Bringing danger very nigh,  
God is able then to save  
From the bloody battle's grave;  
Yet again on Georgia's plain,  
We may live to meet again.

While freedom's banner loudly calls,  
We may for our country fall;  
Then nowhere on earth's wide plain,  
Could we ever meet again.  
Yet, in Heaven, delightful theme,  
Brother, we would meet again.

W. B. M.  
Wahit, Groe, Co., 1862.

From the Charleston Mercury, May 21st.

The Yankee War Policy—Our Land and Negroes.

It is refreshing to note the coolness with which the Northern journals are arranging the future disposition of the lands and negroes belonging to the people of the "rebellious" States. The lands, they all agree, must be appropriated among Yankee settlers; the negroes are to be stolen, and, as slaves, are to "continue happy" under Yankee taskmasters. With regard to the "apportionment," we copy the scheme gravely suggested by the editor of the New York Post. He says:

At convenient points lay out tracts from the forfeited lands, of 40,000 acres each. Lay out three tracts in squares, as near as may be, and let each of these tracts be the homestead of a body of a thousand men—say a regiment of infantry, a battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry.

At each angle of the square of eight miles—which would be about the size of a 40,000-acre tract—I would place a redoubt with a few guns. In the centre place a fort large enough to hold a garrison of a thousand men. Here could be the Quartermaster's stores, the shop, etc.—in fact, the village of the homestead.

I would divide the tract into forty-acre farms, as near as might be. On them the soldiers could work when off drill, and raise crops, with the aid of free negroes or otherwise—these negroes being in a state of apprenticeship. Such troops would need little pay; they could nearly maintain themselves. They could be made, by the effect of military discipline, to treat the apprentices kindly, and to work regularly, and they could help collect the war tax.

I would cover the revolted States with a checker-work of these fortified homesteads—let the white squares on a checker-board represent vacant lands—the black the fortified ones. The loyal whites could occupy the vacant lands.

As to lands, that is certainly explicit enough. And the following editorial from the Boston Pilot is equally explicit with regard to the fate which the Yankees have in store for such negroes as fall into their hands.

What should ultimately be done with the seized blacks? They cannot be restored to their first masters, for they are traitors, if they be allowed their freedom they will be worse than a plague of locusts to the Free States; if they be not taken care of they will suffer from every description of want, for they have never known how to provide for their own necessities; if they be taken from the South, the cotton, the tobacco, the rice, the fruit and sugar of the South will disappear, to the great detriment of the commerce and, therefore, the happiness of the world, and sending them to Liberia would involve an enormous expense, which the country, at present, is unable to bear. Thus the case has a formidable difficulty at every side of it. But something must be done. Before six months there will be scores of thousands of negro contrabands on our hands. What is the best thing to be done with them? It is plain that the negro is better off, both in regard to himself and to the whites in bondage, than in any other state. Nature has intended him to be the slave of the white man, and nothing else. Every feature of his mind, of his disposition, and of his person, indicate this. In all he is, he is nature's work as completely as the white man is. Philanthropy is a fine virtue, but it is a vice when it would subvert the decrees of Nature, which is another term for Law, and clear as anything on which the sun shines, that the servile condition is the most happy in which the black can be. There is no sense in objecting to this fact; Nature has made it, and history is the witness. To bondage therefore the contraband negroes should be restored. Expediency requires this. Humanity—a generous regard for the blacks themselves—demands it with a loud voice. Bondage is their natural position. In it they were as happy as they could be before the rebellion commenced; in it they would be happy again. To bondage, therefore, they should be restored. But who should be their masters? They, therefore, should have new masters. Who that should be it is too soon to suggest. A little time will tell. But this much is certain; that the most natural and most expedient thing for all parties to be done with the contraband blacks is to restore them to bondage, and to bondage in their native country—the South.

**Jacksonville Republican.**  
**JACKSONVILLE, FLA.**  
**June 12, 1862.**

We are authorized to announce **BARTLETT OWEN, Esq.**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce **E. A. PARKER**, as a candidate for County Surveyor of Calhoun county. Election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce **JOHN RAY, Esq.**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce **JESSE MOHON, Esq.**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

We hope that the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, who are able to bear arms, will not fail to attend the meeting at the court house on Saturday evening next, at which time the full and complete organization of the Home Guards is earnestly desired. The dangers menacing us are now more imminent, and the reasons for the immediate organization of the company more urgent, than at the time the earnest and patriotic appeal was made by Rev. Messrs. Smith and Seales, whose call we again publish to-day.

Passengers, we learn, have recently been enquired of by Yankees about Guntersville, whether there were any soldiers at Gadsden or Jacksonville. The way to keep off these Yankee thieves, robbers and murderers, is to let them know they will meet with a warm reception. They generally go around and keep away from all such places.

Other companies are forming in different parts of the county, to act in concert with us; and we hope for the honor of Jacksonville, a name, which time and events are making more honorable, that the effort to form a company will not be permitted to prove a failure.

**Fight at Guntersville.**

We learn from the mail-carrier who came into this place on Monday evening, that on Saturday morning a party of 25 or 30 of Mitchell's army came up the Tennessee river in an open boat or flat, propelled by an engine taken from a saw mill, and having a cannon placed at the bow. The boat passed Guntersville without stopping. There was at the time a captain's company in Guntersville, and a number of Texan Rangers. The first named company stationed themselves on the river bank above and fired on the gunboat as it passed, killing, some say seven and others say ten of the Yankees, and shooting down their flag staff. The Yankees turned their cannon upon the company, but without effect, and soon after proceeded up the river. Two miles above they were attacked by the Texan Rangers, and firing had been going on for two hours; but with what result was not known when the mail carrier left.

We are compelled, for want of room to defer the publication of several obituary notices until next week.

**Memphis.**—The fall of Memphis and evacuation of Fort Pillow, though long anticipated, will be unpleasant news to our readers. But to compensate for these, we have the news of the recent splendid victories of Stonewall Jackson, and the repulse of Lincoln's grand army near Richmond. At the latest dates, the attack on Charleston was hourly expected, and some preliminary fighting had already taken place.

**Tableaux Vivants.**

We learn from a spectator, who has witnessed many of like exhibitions, that the Tableaux in Asheville by the young ladies on Friday night last, of that place, was exceedingly fine, superior he thought to anything of the kind he had ever witnessed, and very creditable to the talents and taste of the Ladies; the exhibition of the Minstrels by the young men followed was also very fine. The house was full, and there would have been a more numerous attendance if it could have held more. The entire proceeds were generously devoted to the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

**JACKSONVILLE, ALA., June 5th, '62.**

**Mr. J. F. Grant:**—Permit me through the columns of your paper, to call the attention of the citizens of this and the surrounding counties to the great necessity which exists for the immediate development of all the resources of this region for the production of wire or saltpetre. Every man can do something towards this object. It is a matter of common information, that three quarters of every pound of powder is saltpetre. It therefore takes an immense amount of this article to supply the great demands of the Government. We do not believe there is a person in all this country, who is true to the cause in which we are all engaged, but who would be willing to do what he could in this matter, if he could be impressed with the necessity for it. The fact is, fellow citizens you must make saltpetre, or stop fighting. It is for you to choose which. A day or two's work on the part of everybody throughout the State and we will get enough.

There is a cave in this country, now being worked by Messrs. Bell & Graves which is producing about 60 lbs on an average daily. The yield might be increased easily to 200 lbs daily, if these 2 men could get force enough. Will

not the patriotic citizens of Calhoun notify Messrs. Bell & Graves that they can get hands enough?

Other caves doubtless will be found in this and adjoining counties, sufficiently rich to warrant working them. If not very rich or extensive, still the necessity is so great, that the neighbors around these caves might unite and work them as an earnest of their patriotic sympathy in the cause of Southern Independence. This they could do with but little expense or trouble. I would be glad to hear of the existence of caves, and to have some of the earth sent me for examination, which can be done through my local agents.

By reference to the circular which I have issued, the method for the production of saltpetre will be found.

I have appointed Col. Jno. D. Hoke of this place, agent for this part of the country. He will receive and pay for all saltpetre which the citizens will make and forward it to me.

I trust all will go to work.

Very respectfully, &c.,  
**Capt. W. H. C. RICE,**  
Supt. Nitre Dist. No. 10, Auburn Ala.

**CAMP 10TH ALA. REG'T, 2d June '62.**

**Mr. Grant:**—Late to night, although much exhausted from fatigues, I write you a short account of our two day's engagement. My telegram will doubtless be received at Jacksonville to-morrow night and show that our boys escaped unhurt, except John Alsop of my company, who has a slight wound on his head. I bled freely, and made him quite sick, but he remained on the field for some time. Our brigade (Wilcox) composed of the 5th, 10th and 11th Ala., and 19th Miss., was held in reserve on the first day (Saturday) and ordered up to the field of battle late in evening, just as the enemy was giving way—the 11th Ala. was in front of the brigade, and received the fire of the enemy a short time. Their Col. Wood was wounded in the thigh, not seriously I understand, and he had some 30 or 35 of his men killed and wounded. We were then marched into line of battle in the direction the enemy had fled, in the swamp, in water more than half deep where we remained until late in the night—after midnight—we were then ordered to occupy the places from which the enemy had fled, which order the boys obeyed, with eagerness and alacrity.

The enemy had left all their plunder, knapsacks, tents of cloths, clothing, quantities of ground coffee and sugar, lemons and oranges and other articles, of which the boys are peculiarly fond in this latitude after a hard day's travel—indeed the men were eager to get some Yankee relics. They opened the knapsacks and found various trinkets of all kinds—brooches, watches, knives, swords, Emfield rifles, fine haversacks and canteens, blankets, overcoats, letters, papers, &c. I am now writing you, by a Yankee light (not follow, but *specimen*), and with Yankee ink—some got no sleep that night, and early dawn found them traversing the extensive camp. Next morning we were thrown in line of battle, before we got a hasty breakfast and early the enemy made a vigorous assault to retake their camp. The prisoners the night before told us that they intended to take their camp next morning at any sacrifice and hence we were on the alert. They made a right assault, on our line of battle, to our right, and volley after volley of musketry and roar of artillery was kept up incessantly, for perhaps two hours. Our men held their position; these were Virginia troops. At last the yells of our men showed distinctly that the enemy had to retreat into the swamps for protection. Our regiment was then ordered up to receive the fire—we formed in line of battle & waited with *unusual attention and eagerness*, to receive the much anticipated assault of Lincoln's hirelings—all resolved to hold our position or die. In a short time the attack was made, a little to our left, and the enemy was received there by some other of our regiments, and driven back as before.

We were then ordered to another part of the field, where it was supposed he would make his next onset; by a flank movement we were placed in the swamp—he never attacked this position vigorously, but threw a great many shots in our midst—and here Jack Alsop was wounded by a musket ball, and a few others of our Reg't and Div. of "Davis Blues", killed. This brought us to 12 o'clock of the 2nd day, and we were with our wet clothes on which we had worn from the day before. After 12 o'clock my company was ordered out as skirmishers, to scour the woods and find out the position of the enemy, and attack him if in sight. Here my boys complained a little to me, that one whole company should be sent out in the most hazardous duty, when the order was to detail 50 men from the regiment. I told them the post of danger was the post of honor, and they marched off to Gen. Kemper, who had posted about 1-4 mile in advance of his line. We remained in the woods until late in the evening, but the enemy did not renew the attack, and we were ordered back.

The fruit of our victory is considerable. We took, it is said, upwards of 700 prisoners and a large amount of arms, not less than 2000 stand—We captured 3 batteries numbering from 18 to 28 pieces—but better than all, we have hurled back, and driven into the swamps and morasses of Chickahominy, McClellan's grand army, which we trust betokens our success in future.

Our victory is purchased at a great sacrifice. I imagine from what I saw on the field, that the loss is not much, if any, short of the battle of Manassas. Oh! the heart rending sights in those swamps, of the dead & the groans of the dying; while marching in the darkness of the night, we would frequently step upon a dead man; and when we lay down for a short time, we would find a dead Yankee by our side. One scene I can but mention. While marching along through the woods, in mud and water, I heard

the groans of a wounded man, my march lay close by him. I discovered the poor fellow shot through the back, and lying upon his face, and with great difficulty could he keep his head out of the water—our orders were to go forward—I could not pass the poor fellow, (a southern son too)—I halted, took 2 or 3 of my men and raised him out of the water, and placed his head upon a bank or tussock of earth, so that at least he should not drown. The ground for the battle field was an awful place to fight. One Yankee wrote a letter home on the morning of the fight, and headed it "Camp Misery in Dismal Swamp". I cannot give you a description of our marches through the quagmires.

I imagine the boys will tell you something about them in their letters. Several mired up, and it took help to draw them out, others left their boots and shoes in the mud, and came out barefoot. I have lengthened this letter out until I may be weary to you. Len is well and stands it astonishingly, so with the most of our boys at Town. I heard to-day on my arrival here, that young Prater at the 2nd A. A. Hospital, is very low indeed, I sent a man to look after him to-day, and he says he is dangerous.

I send this by corporal Nabors who will give it to Mr. Bush, and look after Prater.

Yours truly,  
**G. C. WHITLEY.**

**Local War Notice.**

All persons belonging to the Calhoun Home Guards are hereby called upon to appear at the Court House in Jacksonville, Ala. on Saturday, June 15th, 1862, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

All gentlemen in Jacksonville or within 8 or 10 miles of this place, who expect to unite with our company, or who feel any interest in making preparations for the defence of their own homes or those of soldiers now in the service of the U. S. A. are also urged to meet at the time and place aforesaid.

D. P. SMITH,  
June 5, '62. R. SCALES.

**Reasons for making immediate Preparation for Home Defence.**

In the humble opinion of the undersigned, there are many substantial reasons for organizing companies for the defence of our homes at this crisis of our great struggle. We notice briefly a few of these.

1. The enemy is now within 60 or 70 miles of us, and a small marauding party could reach this place in two days.

2. Should our army meet with reverses, (which might occur, though we do not expect it) in any important engagement along the Tennessee line, such parties would doubtless be sent all over this country in a short time.

3. The part that Calhoun County has taken in secession, and in furnishing soldiers for the war, will induce the enemy to make us a visit.

4. From 60 to 100 men, acting as guerrillas, with such arms as we find can be procured, could most assuredly, if true to themselves and their country, check, if not defeat such a party of the enemy.

5. Our Government has found that the guerrilla method of warfare is requisite in this way, and the Governor of our State, in view of the urgent necessity for home defence, has called for home organizations. (The company forming in Jacksonville is the first to object to the Governor's call.)

6. Home organizations did efficient service in the days of our revolutionary fathers, and they are proving efficient in other States at this time.

7. If we are worthy of freedom we cannot tamely submit our families to the vile indignities which they must meet at the hands of our ruffian foes.

8. An efficient home organization here would render good service in regulating matters in our own midst, too obvious to need special mention.

In view of these and other considerations which will be readily suggested to every mind, we call upon every citizen, coolly and calmly to do his duty in this dark hour of our country's history and the peril of the dangers that surround us. The security of able-bodied men in our midst, and the fact that arms and ammunition for at least one efficient company are at hand, ought not to put our shoulders together? Do we not owe it to ourselves, our country, our neighbors now in the field, and to our God, to stand prepared to make whatever resistance we can upon the very threshold of our homes? Does any one fold his hands at ease and say the enemy will not come? So thought the inhabitants of Huntsville, Guntersville and Sammerville, Ala.

We ask every patriotic citizen in the name of all we hold dear, is not this an object worthy of some sacrifice of time and personal ease? We must prepare now or never. If we wait till the enemy is at our doors, it will be too late. Nothing will then be left for us but submission in its worst form. In the name of the great principles for which we struggle, we call upon every true man to awake to his duty.

D. P. SMITH,  
R. SCALES.

**Mr. J. F. Grant:**—In the Republican of June 5th, I read a communication, in which was urged the importance of organizing a Home Guard, to defend the lives and property of the people of Jacksonville in case the Yankees should come means. I do most heartily approve of this and would encourage every one to join without delay. The persons alluded for the organization of this company are, without exception, very good, but I think there are others equally important, which might be brought forward.

First, there are many suspicious characters passing and repassing through our town, without notification from any authority. Horse-pickers, cotton buyers and refugees from Corinth and North Alabama, which in my humble belief should be arrested and searched, are allowed to go on or lounge around unnoticed.

Second, traders are permitted to bring on questionable articles and sell them at four or five times their proper value, and if you ask them where they bought these articles the only answer they can give is that they have been "running the blockade." Yes, I believe they have been running the blockade, but it was on Nashville Tennessee or Huntsville, Ala. Just such characters ought to be drummed out of town, and I would respectfully suggest that when the Home Guard is organized that these things be investigated. Long life to the Home Guard.

M. R. TYLE.

**The Battles of Front Royal and Winchester.**

A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican gives the following interesting account of Stonewall Jackson's recent victories:

We met the enemy at Front Royal, Warren Co., Va., on Friday evening. He made but a short stand. The first Maryland Volunteers, on the Yankee side, was charged by the first Regiment Maryland Rebs., who put their old acquaintances to flight in a short time, killing several and taking a number of prisoners, who were recognized by many as old acquaintances.

We took the enemy by surprise and put them to flight, before a fourth of an army had gained the town. The cavalry charged upon the enemy in retreat, killing many and capturing a large number of prisoners. Ashley's and Stuart's cavalry captured two railroad trains loaded with provisions.

The number of prisoners captured, as well as I could learn, amounted to 1100 most of whom were Marylanders.

We also captured a large amount of stores and arms. Among the latter are about 500 improved cavalry six shooters and three pieces of artillery, and the stores amount to \$300,000 to \$400,000.

When we entered Front Royal, the women and children met us with shouts of the liveliest joy. As we passed through the place in double quick, we could not stop to partake of the hospitality so generously tendered.

On Saturday at early dawn, we were again on the march to pay Gen. Banks a visit, who was encamped at Strasburg, twelve miles distant. After reconnoitering for several hours, Col. Ashby's cavalry marched down the road leading to Middletown, which is six miles in rear of Strasburg, and Gen. Beall's command down the road to Newton, twelve miles in rear of Strasburg. At two o'clock a courier reported that Banks was on the retreat, and had passed Middletown, but that two regiments of cavalry were still left behind at Strasburg and Middletown as a baggage guard.

Gen. Ed. Johnston's Division under the command of Brig. Gen. Elzey, was at once ordered down the road to Middletown, to pursue the enemy. When we came to the valley turnpike, we found hosts of prisoners, and the road blocked with dead and live horses, wagons laden with substance, &c., together with dead and wounded Yankees.

We pushed on our column for about eleven miles, when we halted for a few hours. We then learned that Banks had passed the road leading into the Valley Pike, near Newton, where Beall's command had entered the road. Skirmishing was then kept up until a late hour of the night, and about 3 o'clock in the morning we halted within three miles of Winchester.

We found along the road about 100 wagons, loaded with baggage, together with a number of hosts of the general baggage order on wheels, which Banks had destroyed for fear of their falling into our hands.

At early dawn this [Sunday] morning we advanced and attacked the mighty Banks in front of Winchester. After fighting about one hour, distributing shell and minnie balls profusely, our boys made a charge, when the Yankees left at double quick, after setting fire to the town and burning their commissary stores.

The Lee Battery, of Lynchburg, and two others were ordered to pursue in a gallop, and the command was obeyed, they shelling the enemy for five miles.

When the army passed through the town, men, women and children were shouting, "Thank God, we are free—Thank God we are free once more!" Confederate flags and white handkerchiefs were waved from every window, and the happy smiles of lovely women on all sides met the weary soldier and cheered him as he hurriedly passed through the place in pursuit of the flying foe.

After pursuing the enemy for 6 miles we were brought to a halt, and left the finishing stroke to the cavalry, who have captured a large number of prisoners.

Prisoners tell me that Gen. Banks left before day on extra car.

The fire in town was extinguished by our boys after the commissary stores were destroyed, but we succeeded in saving all of the medical stores and ammunition, both of which were very large. We also secured the depot and a train of cars, both of which were well filled with provisions.

In neither of the engagements have we had one fourth, not one sixth of our forces engaged, and I cannot see why the enemy have fled in such confusion after so short a stand.

We captured a large number of stolen negroes. The Yankees had married a number of the women and were taking them home with them. I have seen some that refused to go, and others that had been forced off at other times had returned.

At Front Royal we captured 1,470 prisoners, and eight or nine hundred at Winchester, and numbers from points north are being hourly brought in.

At Strasburg we took six pieces of artillery.

Up to this time we have captured and have in this place between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners, and I am told 1,100 more of the Hessians have been captured near Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg.

We have now in place 8,000 stand of arms, taken since we entered Front Royal, besides a number of pieces of artillery, together with the large quantity of the best ammunition of all grades that I have ever beheld.

The medical stores captured are estimated by the druggist of this place, to be worth at least \$250,000. Among them are articles very scarce in the Confederacy and much needed by the Government. We captured five hundred pounds opium and two hundred gallons castor oil, both of which are greatly needed and shipped to the hospitals at Lynchburg.

**Battle of Chickahominy.**

The first act in the great drama which is to decide the fate of the Confederate Capital, was played on yesterday. It was ascertained on Friday that the enemy, numbering 20,000 men, had crossed the Chickahominy on the Williamsburg road, and had advanced to within six miles of this city. Johnston determined to attack them early Saturday morning, but the rain poured down in such torrents the preceding night, that our columns had to move slowly, while our artillery could scarcely move at all. The consequence was that our advance which moved at daylight, did not come up to the enemy, a distance of five miles, before 1 o'clock p. m. The engagement immediately commenced, Gen. Hill's division leading the attack in most gallant style. At two o'clock the infantry and artillery were fully engaged along our entire center and right, and ragged with fearful violence until seven o'clock. We drove them first across a wide field, then through an extended wood into another field, across which were two strong lines of entrenchments. Here were their camps and their strongholds, and they fought for them with great desperation. In front they had felled a mass of thickly grown timber, and made a dense abatis, which it was almost impossible for our men to cross, and at the same time exposed our lines to a raking fire from infantry and artillery. The struggle here was fearful, but our men rushed on with impetuous valor, and drove the enemy from their first line of works in great disorder, when their center fell back to their other line of defence, about half a mile distant, while their left took shelter in a dense wood, a short distance to the left of our right. Just at this moment our 11th Virginia was led into action, having double quickened it for fully two miles turning the abatis to the right they rushed across the field and passed the enemy's deserted breastworks, and protected for a moment, by a long pile of cut timber, formed a partial line of battle, and at once engaged the enemy in the wood, not seventy-five yards distant. Upon this spot, and in a few minutes, fell the gallant boys whose deaths are now so sadly mourned by the people of Lynchburg and the regiment to which they belonged. Here fell Meem, pierced through the heart, here fell Tyree, Elliot, Cross and Reid. Gallant boys! while the faces which knew them shall know them no more forever, they will long live in the memory of their friends.

On pushed our men, and in an hour the enemy was driven from all his works and from the field. They soon made a desperate effort to gain their lost position, but they were signally repulsed and driven to the wood beyond. Thus closed the struggle on our center and right. About 6 o'clock the enemy attempted to flank us on the left, but were met by Gen. Whiting's brigade, and for three hours the struggle on that side of the road was terrible beyond description. Our men steadily drove the enemy back and when night closed the scene of carnage we were victors of the entire field, and slept in the enemy's tents.

I have heard no probable estimate of the killed and wounded on either side. Indeed the nature of the ground over which the battle was fought, and the momentarily expected renewal of the fight, has rendered all attempts to approximate the casualties fruitless. Longstreet and Hill's divisions did most of the fighting, our reserves not having been called for until about the close of the day.

Prisoners inform us that a Gen. Cassay commanded on their side, McClellan having gone a few days before to Washington to "look after a man called Jackson," who has been playing thug in the valley.

Johnston, Lee, and President Davis came on the field about three o'clock and remained on till night. Johnston was wounded about 7 o'clock, by a minnie ball in the shoulder. The wound is severe, but it is hoped not dangerous. He retired from the field. Gen. Latton of Tennessee, was killed, which is the only chief officer who fell on our side. Gen. Garland was not wounded, as reported by telegraph.

We captured some 12 pieces of artillery and about three or four hundred prisoners.

The general results of the battle are considered favorable to us, and the soldiers and people are in high spirits. It was fully anticipated that the struggle would be hotly renewed to day, but expectation was disappointed. About 5 o'clock this morning the enemy attacked us fiercely on the left, but after a fight of two or three hours in which both sides suffered severely, we drove them back, and the fight was not resumed on either side.

**Later and Important from Mexico.**

The New York Herald of the 8th ult., gives interesting details of news brought to that port by the Columbia from Vera Cruz and Havana. It describes the rapid advance of the French from Mexico City, the retirement of the Spanish soldiers to Cuba, and the proclamation of Gen. Almonte, of Mexico, in favor of foreign monarchy. In fact, (says the Herald,) the Emperor of France was in a state of actual warfare with President Juarez, and the first blood had been shed during a charge of the Chasseurs d'Afrique on the cavalry of Gen. Zaragoza, in which the latter was defeated. The causes given by the French plenipotentiaries for not fulfilling what they had agreed and stipulated are four as follows:

1. The declaration of war on the part of the Government of President Juarez.
2. The assassination of several French soldiers in the neighborhood of their camps.
3. The annoyances caused them by various guerrillas.
4. The entire interception of all kinds of food.

Sir Charles Wike, the British Minister, was in conference with Gen. Dohado, of Mexico at Puebla—the result of which Gen. Prim was awaiting at Vera Cruz. It was thought to bode no good to the French.

VERA CRUZ, April 23.—I have just

received a letter from Gen. Almonte, of Mexico, who has been playing thug in the valley.

The opinion gains ground that Charleston will sooner or later be attacked by the Federals. It is doubtless the expectation of the military authorities that the women and children should leave the city, that their presence may not embarrass the decision, whether or not Charleston should be laid in ruins upon the successful approach of the enemy, and the streets if need be run with blood, or whether they shall be a tame surrender and evacuation. The Governor and Council have acted—they have unanimously decided that Carolina asks for no forbearance on the part of the military, and are ready and prefer to burn Charleston, rather than evacuate or surrender under any circumstances. The whole question rests with the Confederate Commanding General and upon him rests the responsibility.

The troops here are willing to make any sacrifice of life for the good of the cause, and will respond to the call of "to arms," "to arms," "the Greeks," "the Greeks" at any moment.

"You will be delighted to hear that several vessels have run the blockade and are now lying at the Charleston wharf. They bring in all about ten or fifteen thousand arms, it is supposed. The 'Memphis' is a British vessel—keen, sharp looking, painted grey color, with two guns hid away; but ready to give an annoying customer a turn, if too troublesome. She ran by the blockading vessels and entered Charleston before daylight. She reported all asleep on board the Federal Frigates.

We saw a soldier yesterday, one of Price's invincible heroes who never succumbs to misfortune. He was haggard and pale and weary; yet his face wore a pleasant smile. He accosted an old citizen of our town with the inquiring whether he could find any clothing in the village. "These raggs are all I have," said the Missourian. "You can find no clothing here," answered the citizen. "Then tell me where there is a paint-shop." "What would you have a painter to do?" asked the citizen. "I think a good suit of white paint would last me through the next battle, and as soon as I can get it on, I'm off for 'Old Dad.'"—*Macen Beacon.*

**Baton Rouge.**

The citizens of Baton Rouge rose & fell upon the Federal Garrison which had been left there (they having previously taken possession of the city, it being in a defenceless condition) and slaughtered them. Whether there was a provocation by federal outrages or not, we have not learned. But we are informed that the Federal soldiers were down there from Vicksburg, immediately on learning that the people had killed the soldiers composing the garrison; and as soon as they came within reach of the city, without giving any notice—commenced shelling it, and the city is now in ashes. We suppose this report to be true.

Atlanta, Ga.

Editorial Correspondence of the Lynchburg Republican.

The news is important.

Cordova and Orizaba have both pronounced for Almonte.

Puebla is pretty certain to follow suit.

Gen. Zaragoza had to abandon his position and fly with his men.

The French are already in possession of Cordova and Orizaba without a blow.

Since the departure of the Roonoke we have received dates from Vera Cruz to the 23d ult.

The French, instead of falling back to the Paso Ancho, as agreed at the Soledad convention, have pushed on further in the direction of the capital. In fact, blood has been shed, and the ball is fairly opened.

A correspondent of *La Presse* of Havana, writing from there, says the conquest of Mexico by the French will be a matter of easy achievement. He gives every one in the least acquainted with the frightful condition of that country will agree with him. Granting that the Mexican is ever so good a soldier, he will find many a brother Mexican in the enemy's ranks who will fight just as well.

Already the country has commenced "pronouncing," as it is called, for the French ideas, or for Gen. Almonte, which is the same thing, and that means a monarchy.

**The Engagement at Lewisburg.**

The Lynchburg papers of Tuesday contain some particulars of the reverse at Lewisburg. The "Virginian" says:

By an officer who arrived here last night from Pinecastle, we are informed that an official dispatch had been received by Gen. Loring, from Gen. Heintz, stating that he was on the eve of victory when an unaccountable panic seized a portion of his men, and he was compelled to fall back with a loss of 30 killed, wounded and missing, and two pieces of artillery.

The gentleman from whom we received this information, read the dispatch, and we are induced to believe that it is perfectly reliable. He says that artillery reported captured was one from Captain O'ey's and one from the Green-Brier Artillery, the horses of which were killed.

We captured 70 prisoners, 40 of whom were cavalry and 30 infantry, including some of the picket who were sleeping on their post.

Among the casualties reported on our side is Maj. Finney, killed, Maj. Edgar and Capt. G. G. O'ney, wounded. The enemy's loss is supposed heavy.

From the above, it would not appear that the defeat was so disastrous as at first reported, but merely a slight reverse.

We understand that Gen. Heintz is severely censured for the movement which brought on the engagement, but whether there are just grounds or not for the censure we are not aware.

Correspondence of the Columbus Times.

**The Defense of Charleston.**

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 28.

The opinion gains ground that Charleston will sooner or later be attacked by the Federals. It is doubtless the expectation of the military authorities that the women and children should leave the city, that their presence may not embarrass the decision, whether or not Charleston should be laid in ruins upon the successful approach of the enemy, and the streets if need be run with blood, or whether they shall be a tame surrender and evacuation. The Governor and Council have acted—they have unanimously decided that Carolina asks for no forbearance on the part of the military, and are ready and prefer to burn Charleston, rather than evacuate or surrender under any circumstances. The whole question rests with the Confederate Commanding General and upon him rests the responsibility.

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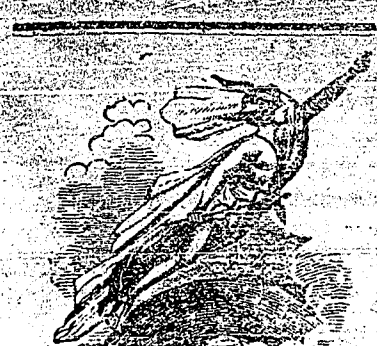
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Atlanta, Ga.



Latest News.



Telegraphed to Selma Reporter.

Richmond, June 6.—All quiet along the lines to-day. The clouds threaten heavy rain to-night.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The only incident on the lines to-day was the advance of a regiment of Yankees reconnoitering, while our troops were engaged in strengthening their position. The 12th Va. moved forward when the enemy receded in double-quick.

Gen. Lee issued an address to the army to-day, which had a fine effect. There will be no more retreating. The watch-word is, "Victory or death."

(No more retreating.) Private dispatches speak of some being killed, and in the hands of the enemy. The question arises, Were we defeated on Sunday? We ought to know, but are not allowed to.—Eds. Confed.

(Private Dispatch.)

Richmond, June 6.

Inform Mrs. A. E. Black, of Carrollton, Va., Capt. John G. York was killed Saturday evening. His body is in possession of the enemy. If recovered, it will be forwarded. Also, Harry Bridges and Dock Boyle were killed. Harry Thompson, wounded in the leg. W. F. Garrison and James Holcomb, missing. J. C. BENSON, Lieut.

Corinth Evacuated.

We learn that Corinth is evacuated. Desperadoes and all the army and stores have fallen back on the Mobile Railroad, to Nienzi, 12 miles. There was a considerable engagement on Wednesday last between the enemy and a portion of our troops, which was intended only to cover our retreat. All our stores and arms were successfully removed.

Before falling back, the enemy's cavalry came down upon our rear, to Buonville, the next station this side of Nienzi, and burnt up a train of thirty cars, two of which were laden with ammunition. The depot was also burnt.

A guard of 80 men were left to guard the place while the Yankee cavalry went out to commit further depredations. These 80 men were captured.

Our forces have good water and every advantage of position in a fight.—Corinth was burnt.

Fight at Chattanooga.

8,000 Yankees 22 miles below Chattanooga, preparing to cross the River.

Late from Stonewall Jackson.

FAIL OF MEMPHIS!

Desperate Naval Fight.

SHARP GANONADING NEAR RICHMOND.

CHATTANOOGA, JUNE 7.

The Yankees arrived on the opposite side of the river yesterday. This morning they opened fire which was continued brisk at intervals until 8 o'clock this evening when the cannonading ceased. The enemy had three batteries in position on High Ridge, which were replied to by Lt. Armstrong's battery of two six-pounders on the bank of the river, and Capt. Barry's battery of four guns on the Height overlooking the river. A spirited fire by the sharpshooters was kept up on both sides of the river. One of Barry's batteries was killed, and Capt. Hume, of the 8th Georgia Regiment, was wounded. Private Chas. Sublet, of Morgan's command was badly wounded, and two others slightly. A number of the enemy is known to be killed. Our force engaged was only 500. The enemy's force was about 1500. Two of their guns were silenced.

The enemy is reported at the mouth of the river, below Shell Mound, 22 miles below Chattanooga, 8000 strong, building flats preparing to cross the river. Several houses have been destroyed by shell. No other accidents.

Reliable information has been received to the effect that a council of war, held at Nashville last Thursday, resolved to take back Tennessee with a force of 35,000.

Richmond, June 6.

The official statement of the casualties in the 3rd Brigade, Gen. H. B. Keith, shows the following summary: Twelfth Mississippi Regiment, 5 officers and 35 men killed, and 2 officers and 133 men wounded.

Fifth Alabama Regiment, 1 officer and 20 men killed, and 9 officers and 150 men wounded.

Twelfth Alabama, 5 officers and 35 men killed, and 6 officers and 133 men wounded.

Total officers killed 22, privates killed 207. Total killed 229.

Total officers wounded 35, privates wounded 694. Total wounded 729.

Total killed and wounded in the Third Brigade 958.

Richmond, June 7.

The Lynchburg Virginia of yesterday reports on the authority of an officer, wounded in the fight, a victory by Stonewall Jackson over Shields at Strasburg.

No official information has been received. The river is falling. All quiet along the lines this morning.

August 7, June 7.

A dispatch to the Columbia Carolina says Gen. Pettigrew and Col. Linnax

were not killed, but are prisoners in the hands of the enemy. The Northern papers claim a victory near Richmond.

The Richmond Examiner announces the official fact that Gen. Jackson was slain by the enemy. Only his cavalry reported to Frederick. Williamsport, Harper's Ferry, and Martinsburg, were either re-occupied or visited by Confederate scouts daily.

GRANADA, Miss., June 7.

An Appeal reporter has arrived here, having passed the lines to-day, who witnessed the destruction of the Montgomery fleet in front of Memphis yesterday. Commodore Davis' fleet of Yankee gunboats and mums. Commodore Montgomery, after the successful evacuation of Fort Pillow, which was completed Wednesday night, dropped down to Memphis and commenced coaling. The enemy's fleet anchored at Mound City, six above Memphis on Thursday night. On Friday morning at sunrise it dropped down to Fort Island, one mile above the city. Capt. Montgomery made preparations to receive them, and the fight began immediately in front of the city. Thousands of spectators, including men, women, and children, lined the shores and witnessed the heroic struggle of our gallant men against overwhelming odds. The fight was stubbornly contested, lasting two hours, frequently hand to hand, and ended in the complete destruction of our boats. The Price, Lovell, and Little Rebel were sunk; the Van Dorn was disabled, fired and blown up—the crew escaping in the woods; the Beauregard was struck by one of the enemy's rams and ran ashore opposite the city and sunk on the bar, and surrendered; and the Mexico and Bragg were captured. The loss of life on the Confederate side was very small, considering the length and desperation of the conflict. The enemy claim to have taken 100 prisoners. Captain Montgomery escaped to the Arkansas shore. Cabell, pilot of the Lovell, was killed by the enemy's sharpshooters, and his body went down with the boat. The captain and crew escaped by swimming to the shore. The loss of the enemy was fully equal to ours. Captains Montgomery and Delaney passed down the Road this evening. The Lincolnites occupied the city yesterday. Fitch Col. of an Indiana Regiment, is in command of the post. Three regiments of infantry have arrived and a large cavalry force is expected momentarily.

Lincoln has called for 50,000 3 months troops. The Governor of Ohio and Illinois have issued proclamations.

A dispatch is published in Northern papers to the effect that Mitchell had defeated Price and Van Dorn, capturing 6000 prisoners.

Ex-Governor Neil S. Brown addressed a large public meeting at Columbia. He has turned a complete somersault and lighted in Andy Johnson's banner. He says the rebellion is "spiced out," and Tennessee ought to be put in the Union. It is fully to contend against the Federal Government. The longer the war is kept up the worse it will be for the South. The Union feeling is represented to be increasing in Tennessee.

Richmond, June 8.

There is a sharp cannonading in the direction of Mechanicsville this morning. No accounts yet received.

FROM RICHMOND.

Death of J. J. Hooper and the Heroic Ashby—Glorious News from the Valley of Virginia—Federals under Fremont Routed and in Full Retreat.

Complete Victory!

Richmond, June 9.

Gen. (late Colonel) Turner Ashby was killed near Harrisonburg on Thursday in a skirmish with the enemy. John J. Hooper, late Secretary of the Provisional Congress, died in this city on Saturday last.

The following dispatches were received by Gov. Letcher last night:

STANTON, June 8.

Gen. Shields crossed the Shenandoah river at Port Republic, and attacked Gen. Jackson this morning. After a short contest, he was driven back with a loss of two pieces of artillery.

Fremont attacked Ewell. We have driven him back and Ewell is still pressing him hard.

Shields is on the bank of the Shenandoah, and Jackson holds him in check. I hope to be able to announce a great victory to you to-night.

[SECOND DISPATCH TO GOV. LETCHER.]

Glorious victory! Fremont completely routed and in full retreat. We will get Shields to-morrow. Will give you casualties to-morrow.

[THIRD DISPATCH TO GOV. LETCHER.]

STANTON, June 8.

General's Stewart and Elzey are both wounded, but not dangerously. Complete victory! Jackson in close pursuit. Artillery and prisoners in abundance. Will get Shields to-morrow.

CITIZENS OF MOBILE.

The proclamation of Gen. Forney commands the attention of every loyal man capable of bearing arms in this city. The General appointed to defend you and your homes calls upon you to organize and to arm in aid of his regular troops. You have learned what it is to yield up Southern cities to our foe. You will share the same fate, be made to eat the same dirt of bitter humiliation, see your best and most patriotic citizens dragged to prison for daring to love their country, the freedom of your press trampled on for daring to utter patriotic sentiments, and the women, the noble women who have so labored and sacrificed for the cause, toiling over the need to make clothes for sick and wounded—the women who have shown a pa-

triotism so holy and sublime, and signifying this revolution in the annals of coming time—the women who are your mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, put under the ban of that detestable, god-sent and hellish brute who holds it over New Orleans. You will have to hear all this if you yield Mobile. Is there a man in it whose values his base life, and is so chary of his thin blood as not to be moved to resist unto death such a fate? In such cause and under such provocation, cowards should be converted into brave men, and men of common courage rise to the dignity of heroes.

No more surrender of Southern cities should now be the war cry of their people. Better dust, ashes and blood, than the bitter agony which New Orleans endured. But better than either, to rise and arm men and bent back the hated enemy from our suburbs. You can do it. Gen. Forney invites you to the high and noble emprise.—Mobile Register & Advertiser.

ORSTUARY.

DIED the 7th of March at Chattanooga, T. J. Emory, in the 32d year of his age. But a few weeks had passed since he had given to his wife and little boy, the last long, lingering look of intense affection, and agonized in the pain of saying good-bye to those treasures, whom he devotedly committed to the sacred keeping of his Heavenly Father; and with a heart fringed with holy patriotism, went forth in defence of his loved ones. With Spartan fortitude and unflinching resolution, the devoted wife gave up her husband to go in obedience to duty's call, leaning on an anchor of hope that again they would meet, and enjoy the blessings and happiness that had been theirs in by-gone days, when freedom and peace would have spread their sweet influence over our now troubled land. But alas! how soon those cherished hopes were crushed, when cold and painless that loved one was returned to her embrace, nothing but the weeping heart for moment's rest and sorrow into but the "dull cold" of death. Faithfully and affectionately laid Mr. Emory's desecrated casket and his peaceful family and friends. For twenty three years had been a member of the Baptist Church, his cheerful countenance, and pious conversation ever calling forth kindred rays of heavenly zeal around the altar of worship.

Go to the church where he was wont to attend, and his vacant seat ushers a sigh from the bosom. In the social circle where friend meets friend, and the warm tear gushes from the heart that he is no more in their midst. But all most of all does the sad heart of the lonely widow feel the blight—the struggle through the rugged path of life without that willing arm for support that true heart of love to administer healing balm to each wound the ruthless hand of ingratitude inflicts, throws a midnight shadow over the heart, that makes it ring its desolate cry even above the Hosannas of Angels. Friends may for a while, sometimes cheer the wounded spirit, but 'tis but a passing team, not an abiding light. But in the extremity of grief the Guardian who, in the likeness of the Son of God, walked with the Hebrew children in the fiery furnace, will lessen the girdle from around the heart, and the storm that rends the foliage will be lulled, as soon as the downy touch is felt.

In Heaven, the patriot friend, the kind father, the tender husband may again be met, in that blissful clime where the night of death never falls, and where the gloom of parting never comes.

Mr. JULIA N. KIRBY, daughter of James and Lucy Kirby of Calhoun Co., Ala., died at her father's residence, of typhoid fever, after an illness of 13 days on May 23 1862 in the 21st year of her age.

She made a profession of religion, and joined the M. E. Church in the fall of 1859.

She was a profoundly conscientious Christian, an amiable young lady, an affectionate and dutiful daughter, and kind sister, and as such was respected and beloved by all who knew her. She bore her afflictions with patience and resignation, and when all hopes of her recovery were gone she said she would like to live, but was willing to go at the bidding of her Master. She called her parents, sisters and friends around her, and gave them a final farewell—giving them assurance that she was fully prepared for the eventful change, that the religion she had professed and lived was amply sufficient to sustain her as she walked through the dark valley and shadow of death.

Before her sickness she manifested great concern and was much troubled about the present state of the country, but she now rests secure in the rule of pure heart. The tear of sympathy bedews her grave—but hope cheers the hearts of those that knew and loved her—for they know that Julia is forever blessed.—J. D.

Capt. Charlton Morgan and Maj. Ed Mitchell Exchanged.

Capt. Charlton Morgan is a brother of John H. Morgan, the famous Kentucky avenger, having been wounded in the arm at Shiloh went to the house of a friend in Huntsville to be taken care

of, was captured when Mitchell entered the place, and was released on parole. We have already published the fact that Capt. Morgan captured Maj. Mitchell, son of the General at Paducah, Tennessee, and released him on parole. We learn from one of the Colonel's confidants, that when he released young Mitchell, he gave or offered him \$500 to take him wherever he might desire to go. Letters captured with one of Gen. Mitchell's confidants by two boys, one 18, the other 16 years old, from Huntsville and Nashville, disclose the fact that young Mitchell went to Huntsville learning Col. Morgan's confidants to his father. A gentleman from Huntsville says Gen. Mitchell took his son around Capt. Charlton Morgan's quarters and introduced him to the Colonel. The Captain: "I would not have taken \$500 from you, but your brother has captured my son and has been so kind and amiable to me, that I am constrained to propose an exchange of you for him, and you are at liberty to procure it, and I will furnish you with any amount of money you may need."

We understand the exchange has been effected. Gen. Mitchell could well afford to be magnanimous with Col. Morgan's example before him.—Knoxville Register.

No QUARTER TO PLYMOUTH BUTLER! Let him be the sworn resolve to every Southern man. The deluded wretch and infidel traitor who has published his proclamation consigning to the horrid embraces of a bestial soldiery the mothers and daughters of a Southern city, which, for the time is at his mercy, deserves not to be treated according to the laws of honorable warfare. If he is caught, hang him! If he keeps out of harm's reach, and ventures upon the field of battle, let poison or the knife do his secret, but deadly work. He has forfeited his life, in any manner by which it can be taken, to every man, woman and child in the Confederacy. As God is our judge, says the *Mississippi*, we believe that the day of retribution is coming for the monster and for the Government which sustains him in his crimes.—Charleston Courier.

HEAD QRS., Talladega, Ala., June 9, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 5.

All persons belonging to the 30th Regiment, Ala. Volunteers, who are remaining at home, are ordered to report at this place in Monday the 16th day of June if able for duty, in person or by letter, to Lieut. W. S. McGehee who will be left in command of the post. Those who are unable to come, must send the certificate of a regular graduate physician, stating the cause of disability, and length of further recovery. They are recommended to bring from home 5 days cooked rations.

J. B. SMITH, Major 30th Regiment, Conf. Post.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Peter L. Hammonds, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 26th day of May, 1862, by the Probate Court of St. Clair County, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are required to make payment.

J. D. HAMMONDS, Adm.

JUNE 12, 1862.

IN CHANCERY.

At Rules before the Register of the 24th District Northern Division, for DeKalb County, Ala.

CAME before the Register, the complainants in the above stated case, and the defendant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by the affidavit of the complainants, that the defendant, who was a resident of the State of Alabama, and that the complainants were each over the age of twenty-one years, it is therefore ordered by the Register, that said defendants, William Lay, and Azahel Boush, and their children, and are hereby required to plead, answer or demur to the complaint, on or before the 17th day of June, 1862, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment.

J. W. MATHOIX, Reg.

Notice.

ALL persons that furnished guns for the use of the company under my charge, (as of the office) are hereby notified to send in their claims or attend in person on Saturday next, 14th inst., at Oxford, as the guns will be distributed to the owners on that day. Those that cannot attend will please send their names and kind of gun to W. B. Turnpseed, or myself, so that all claims may be reported to J. W. MATHOIX, Reg.

J. W. MATHOIX, Reg.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary upon the estate of J. P. Garrett, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Cherokee County, Ala., on the 17th day of May, 1862—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment.

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J. W. MATHOIX, Reg.

Confederate States War Tax.

It will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of assessing the Confederate States War Tax. Punctual payment is demanded.

1st. Taylor's Springs, Monday June 10. 2d. Madison, Tuesday " 11. 3d. Sulphur Springs, Wednesday " 12. 4th. Polkville, Thursday " 13. 5th. J. P. Goss, Friday " 14. 6th. Court ground, Saturday " 15. 7th. Oak Hill, Monday " 16. 8th. Oak Hill, Tuesday " 17. 9th. Jacksonville, Wednesday " 18. 10th. Jacksonville, Thursday " 19. 11th. York's Bluffs, Saturday " 21. 12th. List of the Probate Court, for the subject of the war—

1st. Read estate, including all lands and estates therein, and all interest growing thereon, including the Probate, Bridges, Mims, 2nd. All Slaves. 3rd. Merchandise, including all goods, wares and chattels, held for sale on the 1st of October 1861, except the agricultural products of the country. It also contains all the merchandise belonging to non-residents, and in any case such articles as are established to be worthless from the insolvency or total inability of the debtor to pay, they shall not be assessed.

4th. Bank Stock. 5th. Railroad and other Corporation Stock. 6th. Money at interest, and all other notes and bills, bonds, notes or accounts, which have not matured, as the same stood on the 1st of October 1861; whether interest is expressly secured by contract, or not, and whether the same are payable only by implication of Law. Money invested for the purchase of securities, must all be returned, and where the securities have been sold, the proceeds must be returned by the person having them in his possession, or under his control, and the tax paid on them. The securities to be taxed are to be assessed on the basis of their real value like other property, and the tax-payer's affidavit may be taken and received as evidence of the value and in any case such articles as are established to be worthless from the insolvency or total inability of the debtor to pay, they shall not be assessed.

7th. All cash, notes, or on deposit in bank, subject to taxation. 8th. Cattle, horses and mules, raised for sale as taxable, but such as are raised merely for use, or for work on the plantation, are not taxable. 9th. Gold watches. 10th. Gold and silver plates. 11th. Jewellery. 12th. Pleasure carriages. 13th. Bank or corporation stock, not duly returned by the corporation.

The assessment in all cases, shall have relation to the first day of October, 1861, and shall set forth the marketable value of the property under ordinary circumstances. Tax-payers are notified to inform the public that they have established a Tax and four miles south of Jacksonville, on the road leading to the Steam Mill, where they will be enabled to meet them to furnish a list of various descriptions at reasonable rates, and will also take on hand the shoes, on the usual terms. They will also purchase hides for which leather will be exchanged or cash paid at the customary prices.

Feb. 18, 1862. J. F. VERNON, J. Z. BRADY.

NEW TAN YARD.

THE undersigned having formed a company in the TANNING BUSINESS, respectfully inform the public that they have established a Tan Yard four miles south of Jacksonville, on the road leading to the Steam Mill, where they will be enabled to meet them to furnish a list of various descriptions at reasonable rates, and will also take on hand the shoes, on the usual terms. They will also purchase hides for which leather will be exchanged or cash paid at the customary prices.

Feb. 18, 1862. J. F. VERNON, J. Z. BRADY.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Special Term, May 31st, 1862.

THIS day came W. A. P. Watson, Administrator of the estate of John Hart, deceased, and filed in court his resignation as administrator of said estate, together with his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, and asked to be discharged from said administration. It is ordered by the court, that Monday the 30th day of June, 1862, be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons claiming to be creditors of said estate, to present their claims to the court on said 30th day of June, 1862, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court at office this 21st day of May, A. D. 1862.

J. A. WOODS, Judge of said court.

BECKER & FRANCIS,

General Commission Merchants,

SELMA, ALA.

COTTON FLOUR

LEATHER, and all kinds of Country Produce, or home manufactured Goods sold at the usual rates, and have ample facilities for doing so, and particular attention will be paid to this branch of the business.

W. P. BECKER, J. C. FRANCIS, Jr. of Selma.

Notice.

BECK, DR. J. C. FRANCIS, is our agent for the sale of all kinds of goods and money left with him will be promptly attended to. Selma, January 30, 1862.—1y.

IN CHANCERY, Calhoun County,

36th District, Northern Chancery Division, Alabama.

By L. W. PETERSON, successor to W. W. LINDSEY & CO.

Changes for receiving and weighing and shipping goods. Cotton, twenty five cents per bale. When re-weighed, twenty five cents per bale will be charged to be paid by the purchaser. Cotton remaining over one month will be charged ten cents a bale per month extra. Oct. 18, 1860.—6m.

John Macken, [IN CHANCERY, 35th District, N. D. of Alabama.] vs. [Name.]

Wm. Lay, et al. vs. [Name.]

RULES before the Register, 2nd







# Jacksonville Republican

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 26, NO. 25.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JUNE 19, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1330.

Jacksonville Republican

**NOTICE.**  
In Two Dollars within the year or three dollars at the end of the year.  
A failure to give notice of a wish for disengagement will be considered an engagement for one year.  
**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
One dollar per square of 10 lines or less for the first week; 50 cents for each week thereafter. Over one square counted as two. Advertisements not inserted for less than one square. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square. Interest charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA.**  
CLERK OF COURT.  
RECEIVED. This day, the 19th of June, 1862, being the day of the election of the County Commissioners of the County of Baldwin, the following names were presented for election: James Crow, S. D. McCallen, W. H. Glover, Wm. Kennedy, J. M. Smith, Henry Melie, Spartan Allen, G. L. Alexander, W. W. Whitehead, M. P. Johnson, D. W. B. Belling, Daniel D. Draper, Sheppard Jenkins, William Backer, Charles Norman, S. M. Carruth, A. D. Chandler, B. F. Parker, J. H. Hendersen, Jacob W. Whiteman, John W. McDaniel.

Whereas it shall be to enquire and ascertain the number and names of the residents of their respective precincts who may be absent therefrom, as a volunteer in the Confederate army, when such volunteer left, and in what company and regiment, and also to inquire and ascertain the names of the children, wife, child or children, or father or mother, or mother or sisters, dependent upon each volunteer for support, and the number, sex and ages of those composing the family left behind, and the condition and situation of the same, and whether such family, or any number thereof, actually need aid and assistance from the public, and the way of doing so, and the extent and for what length of time, and said agents shall, within twenty days after receiving a copy of this order, report in writing the result of the inquiry to the Judge of Probate of said county, showing in said report the name of each absent soldier from his said precinct, the number and sex of any family left by such volunteer, needing the aid of the public, and the means of support of such family, and how long such family would probably remain in need of the aid of the public. It is the order of the Judge of Probate, that the agents shall make their investigations into the condition of indigent families of volunteers, and report the result of such investigation to the Judge of Probate as aforesaid, from time to time as volunteers may leave to their respective precincts and engage in the service of the Confederate army.

A true copy from the minutes:  
J. B. YOODS, Judge of Probate.  
**WOODWARD, PORTER AND WHITE,**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS  
AND  
Commission Merchants,  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.  
RECEIVED.

The exercises of the Jacksonville Female Academy will be held on Monday, the 24th of June, 1862, under the continued supervision of Mrs. M. D. Caldwell and Miss Ozette Woodward.  
The course of instruction and rates of tuition will be as follows:  
J. B. FOWLER, Secy.  
Jan. 9, 1862.

**Executor's Notice.**  
LETTERS testamentary upon the Estate of Pleasant Garrett, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala., on the 17th day of May, 1862—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment to said executor.  
R. H. BOWEN, Executor.  
June 12, 1862—61.

**Notice.**  
ALL persons that furnished guns for the use of the company under my charge, (Oxford Rifles) are hereby notified to send in their claims or attend in person on Saturday, 14th inst., at Oxford, as the guns will be distributed to the owners on that day. Those that cannot attend will please send their names and kind of gun to W. B. Thompson or myself, so that all claimants may be represented.  
J. W. MADDOX, ex-Capt.  
Oxford Rifles.  
June 12, 1862.

**Executor's Notice.**  
LETTERS testamentary this day having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of Probate of Cherokee county, Ala., upon the last will and testament of Chapman N. Shields, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time required by law, or they will be barred.  
JAMES M. SHIELDS, Exr.  
May 29, 1862—53 60.

**WOOL CARDING.**  
I now have a good  
Wood Cutting Machine  
for sale in complete running order, and for cash or toll. Every effort will be made to do good work, and on the most reasonable terms. So come on with your wool.  
J. E. MORRIS.  
Morrisonville, Ala. May 22, 1862—17

P. O. BOX.

**THE OLD LOVE.**  
I met her, she was thin and old—  
She stooped and tread with tottering feet;  
The hair was gray, that once was gold—  
The voice was hoarse, that once was sweet;  
Her hands were wrinkled, and her eyes,  
Robbed of two bright lights of joy,  
Were dim; I felt a sad surprise  
That I had loved her when a boy.  
But yet a something in her air  
Reminded me of the vanished days;  
My heart grew young, and seemed to wear  
The fragrances of my youthful prime;  
I took her wrinkled hand in mine—  
"Is youth so near a ghost of joy?"  
I kissed it with a reverent sigh,  
For I had loved her when a boy.

**A GATE.**  
Among the numerous poetic effusions inspired by the war, we have not met anything more sweet and touching than the following lines. Can any of our readers give us the name of the author?  
The maid who binds her warrior's sash,  
And smiling, let her hair in disarray,  
The while beneath the drooping lashes,  
One story, "twelve long years and ten,"  
Though heaven alone records the tale,  
And fame shall never know her story,  
Her heart has shed a drop of dew.  
As ever dwelt the field of glory!

The wife who binds her husband's sword,  
"Mid little ones who weep and wonder,  
And bravely speak the cheering word."  
What though her heart be rent asunder,  
To know the pain that weighs upon her,  
The bolts of war around him rattle,  
Has shed as sweet a blood as e'er  
Was poured upon the field of battle.

**The Way Col. Morgan Bought a Fine Horse.**  
We have just learned an instance of the brave Morgan getting a horse from a vile Tennessee Tory, which is equal to the exploits of McDonald or Sergeant Jasper in the first revolution.  
It was soon after he and his squadrons had left Corinth on their late expedition to Cairo city. They had just crossed over the Tennessee River, and had not yet reached Paducah, where he captured such a large number of Yankees. Two of Lincoln's gunboats passed up the river towards Decatur, while Morgan and his men stood on the bank and looked at them pass on. They proceeded but a short distance till they came to the house of a rascally Tennessee Tory, who was rejoicing at the slaughter of those whom he should have claimed as fellow citizens, and hoped the last rebel would soon meet his doom. This vile enemy of his country thought our brave partisans were Union soldiers who had just come off the boats that passed up the river. He gave them a cordial welcome, and offered to feed them but they were not then in need of anything in that line.

But the gallant chief noticed that the Tory had a very fine horse, and wanted to purchase him. The Tory didn't want to sell him—he was a splendid young horse, and suited him for work, but he finally consented to part with him for a good price, for the sake of the Union cause. Morgan took the horse at \$250, paying for him with a check on Gen. Buell, which the Tory readily accepted. Morgan signed his own name to the order, in a bold hand; but the fellow did not once think of his being the famous Confederate partisan while he remained—perhaps not till he had presented the order to Gen. Buell for payment, which he doubtless did at the earliest moment possible; but we have not learned whether it was paid or not—we guess it was not.

**Yankee Congress—Arming the Negroes.**  
Mr. Richardson of Illinois, took strong grounds in the Yankee Congress against arming the negroes. He told that body many plain truths about the violation of the Constitution by the Lincolnites; denounced their proposition to send to, and receive from, Hayti and Liberia duly accredited Ministers; and charged that Congress in stead of providing for the children of these fathers who had fallen in battle, was legislating almost exclusively for the negro. The leg's action of Congress he said, had been and was disastrous. All this, of course, coming as it did even from so old and influential a member as Mr. Richardson, was lost upon that body. It was no more heeded than if it had fallen from the lips of Vallandigham. Black abolition rules the roost, and all who do not swim with that political current will be recognized as foes to Lincoln's usurpation and will escape well if they be not soon sent to Fort La Fayette.

In the United States Senate, we notice, too, that Mr. Powell of Kentucky, moved to strike out the section of the Negro Bill which authorizes the President to employ and organize persons of African descent, as he may deem necessary to suppress the rebellion, with the following result:  
To strike out the section, the yeas were:  
Messrs. Carlisle, Davis, Henderson, Latham, Peace, Powell, Saulsbury, Blake, Wiley, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—11.  
Opposed to striking out, the nays were:  
Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clarke, Colburn, Cowan, Dixon, Donnell, Foster, Hendon, Post, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas,

Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Winnet, Wilson of Massachusetts—25.  
Southern men, if any have been blind before to the design of the Lincolnites to make this a negro war, cannot fail now to see the coming end of the beginning.  
**Ben. Wood, of New York.**  
Ben. Wood, who as an editor in New York, resisted so long and so stoutly both the mob at his doors and the usurpers at Washington, we are glad to see preserves manliness enough to utter the following bold and truthful words in the Yankee congress:  
"Mr. Wood, of New York maintained it was the intention of the abolitionists in this war, to emancipate the slaves. They first applied the torch, and are now more busy than ever with throwing fresh fuel to the flames. Should history ever trace (which God forbid) the record of this country's ruin, that page will seem the strangest to those that read, which shall tell of the madness of abolitionism."  
In the dark recesses of the temple of infamy, the gloomiest niche will bear the inscription of their names. He would not even deprive fanaticism of free speech. Already, with one year's bitter experience, we have beheld some of the dearest privileges of American citizenship wrested from our grasp. How long, at the same rate, before, upon the plea of necessity, we shall be stripped of the rights which heretofore have rendered us freemen? He then spoke of legislators having been hurried off to prison before they could assume the functions of their office. Self-government was the God of this political idolatry; and the Union was but a temple in which he worshipped. Should that temple be destroyed he would not forsake the creed."

**Winchester was Banks' depot of supplies, and the amount of commissary and ordnance stores captured by Jackson is reported to be immense.**  
Twenty-three hundred prisoners are reported to have left Front Royal on

Monday, and are expected to arrive at Staunton to-morrow, Friday. Other detachments would be sent to the same place as they were assembled.

The Yankee force in the Valley at the time of the attack, it is believed, numbered about twelve thousand, and they were distributed at three points, Front Royal, Strasburg and Winchester. When our men entered Winchester the scene is described as affecting beyond words which an old-time scout traced on a stone by the wayside: "Our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." If you could read that blessed line in the identical language in which Paul wrote it, you would find that the words were—*glory exceeding all words*. O! what are tears, and groans, and weary days of penury, and lonely nights of bereavement, by one who is looking, not at the things which are seen, but to the things which are unseen? What is every rain-storm to him whom the white robe is waiting? What is the grave itself to one who has already shaken hands with death, and has made friends with the destroyer?

**Winchester's Capture.**  
We learn from a participant in the scene, that the great battle of Winchester, which was fought on the 19th of May, was a complete and total rout for the Yankees. A number of rangers and citizens had been watching this craft for some days, and finally arranged an ambuscade on the river, some distance above Front Royal, when the Yankees were proceeding lazily along, on a chicken-stealing expedition, at the rate of about two miles an hour, the men looking in the sunshine totally unconscious of the danger which was upon them. A fire of rifles and shot-guns was opened on them, which killed seventeen and wounded eight. The boat scudded across the river and opened a fire with her guns, but only damaged the trees.

We have heard of a number of instances where small parties of the enemy are being captured in the vicinity of Front Royal, and in the vicinity of Winchester, and in the vicinity of Strasburg, and in the vicinity of Staunton, and in the vicinity of Shenandoah, and in the vicinity of the Potomac, and in the vicinity of the Rappahannock, and in the vicinity of the James, and in the vicinity of the York, and in the vicinity of the Pamlico, and in the vicinity of the Roanoke, and in the vicinity of the Chesapeake, and in the vicinity of the Delaware, and in the vicinity of the Maryland, and in the vicinity of the Virginia, and in the vicinity of the North Carolina, and in the vicinity of the South Carolina, and in the vicinity of the Georgia, and in the vicinity of the Florida, and in the vicinity of the Alabama, and in the vicinity of the Louisiana, and in the vicinity of the Mississippi, and in the vicinity of the Arkansas, and in the vicinity of the Texas, and in the vicinity of the New 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Jackassville Republican.

REPUBLICAN, JACKASSVILLE, ALA.

June 12, 1862.

We are authorized to announce HARTLEY OWEN, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

The friends of H. F. PARKER, announce him as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county—election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce E. A. BARKER, as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county. Election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce JOHN RAY, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce JESSE MOHON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

A friend has sent us a copy of the Huntsville Democrat, printed nearly 20 years ago, containing an account of the battle of Kings Mountain, which he requests us to publish for the benefit of those who feel any discouragement in the present position of our war. This request we will comply with, so soon as the press of important news will allow us room.

This history of the battle was written by the father of Gov. Graham of North Carolina; from which it appears that after the defeat of Gates and Sumter, and the South was almost entirely abandoned to the enemy, Cols. Campbell, Shelby, Sevier and McDowell, agreed to raise as many militia as they could to stop the British Col. Ferguson, who threatened if all opposition was not abandoned to him the leaders, and lay waste the country with fire and sword. These Colonels met on the Watuga, having collected not a full force of about 1300, which they marched immediately to where they found Ferguson encamped on Kings Mountain; they attacked and defeated them, Ferguson being killed and his entire command of 12 or 1300 made prisoners. From this battle an entire turn was given to the war, until it ended with the capture of Lord Cornwallis. If such were the grand results of the heroic action of a few hundred raw militia, surely none of us should now be discouraged, when the South has army of four or five hundred thousand in the field.

With us there was a melancholy interest added, in this old copy of the Democrat, when we remembered that this paper had been suppressed recently by the hurling descendants of the New England Tories and Blue-light Federalists, and its former editor, Philip Woodson, now a prisoner in close confinement.

The meeting at the Court House on Saturday last, designed to perfect the organization of the "Home Guards" was more interesting and more numerously attended than any heretofore. The remaining officers were elected and other necessary arrangements made, so far as possible at this time. It was satisfactorily explained that it was designed as much for the defence of the country as the town, and hence, as one beat is not strong enough to make an effective company, the co-operation of adjoining beats is earnestly solicited. The company now numbers 50 or 60, with a pretty good supply of arms and ammunition, and it can and ought to be increased to three times that number. The company will meet on Saturday next with arms for inspection, to agree upon signals, mode of action, &c. Let all who desire the success of the Southern cause, enroll their names before or by that time. It makes no difference whether you are able to fight or not; those who are both able and willing, desire the encouragement and moral force of your names enrolled with them. They wish this evidence at least, that you are willing to encounter the sacrifices and risks of uniting that far, and if from age, infirmity or disease, you are unable to perform active service, you will of course be excused—you would be even in the regular army.

From the very commencement of this war, the Yankees have manifested a great fear of the prayers of the Southern people. At Nashville, New Orleans, and other places they have forbidden the ministers of the various churches from praying for the Southern Confederacy or against the Northern despotism, on pain of imprisonment. This betrays a great ignorance on their part of the nature of prayer, and the impossibility of preventing it. But more than all, it betrays a keen consciousness of the deep turpitude of their guilt in waging this unrighteous war, and a dread of Divine vengeance. If they believe Southern slaveholders and rebels to be the God-forsaken wretches, which their vile and slanderous orators and papers have represented them to be, they ought to encourage their prayers on the ground that "the prayers of the wicked are an abomination to the Lord." This is no doubt the reason why the Southern people have never manifested the slightest fear or anxiety about the prayers of their ruthless invaders.

Soldiers Returned.—Between thirty and forty of the "Calhoun Guards," arrived at this place on Monday night last

from Fort Pillow. They were mustered in first for 12 months; but owing to the change from State to Confederate service, have now been in service about 16 months.

These gallant soldiers, refusing to embrace every opportunity to be relieved from service, have patiently endured all the fatigues and privations of this long and toilsome campaign, willingly encountered all its dangers, and cheerfully and faithfully performed all its duties, winding up with the terrible bombardment of Fort Pillow. May the enduring gratitude and honor of their countrymen and final independence of their country be their glorious reward. We understand they have all volunteered again in the cavalry service, and hope that every facility will be afforded them by our community in procuring horses, equipments, &c.

We invite attention to the notice of Mr. L. C. Mitchell, who has joined Col. Morgan, the celebrated Partizan Ranger, and desires to raise a company to form part of his brigade. Now is the time for all those who desire a position of action, energy, effectiveness, and exciting interest—one fruitful of both honor and profit—one that will honor in future for it to be said of a man that he was one of the company, either as officer or private. The fame of Col. Morgan is known to all, and his praise is on every tongue. Mr. Mitchell has had considerable experience in military life, in the army, in Virginia, and was much esteemed by his comrades, for his patriotic devotion, his amiable disposition, and soldierly bearing. Join and aid him in this most effective of all modes to rid the country of an abhorred invader.

Yankee Victories.

The Yankee papers call the battles of Shiloh, Williamsburg and Seven Times "Federal Victories." We Southerners have always been simple enough to think that when an army fled, leaving their camps, tents, stores, guns, munitions and all, it was a defeat instead of victory, and all the dictionaries are on our side. It is strange that people differ so widely about, by what certain minor things should be called. Oh, we understand it now; the Yankee papers mean that their armies got the victory over their foolish and stubborn disposition to stand and be shot down, or tickled in the ribs by Confederate bayonets. We'll know how to understand them in future. When an army runs, or a fellow gets soundly thrashed, we'll call it a "Federal Victory."

By a letter from one of the "Tim Walker Dragoons," we learn that that company was at Bluff Spring Florida on the 1st ult. On the Saturday previous they went down and burnt the long bridge across a bayou, 3 miles from Pensacola, in sight of the enemy's gunboats. On Wednesday morning afterwards the Yankees, several hundred in number, succeeded in surprising 5 of their pickets, capturing three horses and a mule, wounding one of the pickets, Benj. Pettit who died next morning. Some days afterwards the whole command made a narrow escape from 1500 Yankee infantry.

The letter represents the country there as sparsely settled, and even at that well mixed with Tories; and the author expresses the hope that the company may soon be transferred to some more healthy and active field of service.

The London Times, in speaking of the present war, says neither side has yet produced a first class military leader, who strikes blow after blow in rapid succession, and knows how to improve all the advantage of victory; that Beauregard came near to it at Manassas and Shiloh, and that Buchanan came quite up to it for the moment when he took out the Merrimac and attacked the Lincoln fleet, but was disabled by a wound.

We presume that when the Editor of Times penned this article, he had not heard of the recent splendid victories of "Stonewall" Jackson, gained in such rapid succession. We shall expect to hear from him on this subject again.

We ask attention to the patriotic appeal of Capt. A. G. Bennett, of Gadsden and C. M. Scott of Montgomery, who desire to raise a company to go into the regiment now being formed by Col. Hundley, designed to operate in North Ala. The service will be one of interest, fruitful of adventure and full of excitement and to the ambitious for fame, a most inviting field. With such a field open let none wait to be made conscripts.

Gen. L. P. Walker, Ex-Secretary of War and Col. S. De Hale, have been in our place for several days. They are from Mitchell's, and we learn it is their purpose to go to Chattanooga, and join the army as private soldiers, to fight for the defence of that most vital and important point, now threatened with a Yankee army 15 or 20,000 strong.

It is asserted that the citizens of Memphis decided by vote, months ago, to surrender the city sooner than risk its destruction by bombardment. If this is so, it is a pity that our little fleet was not sent to defend the heroic little city of Vicksburg, instead of being destroyed in the attempt to defend a city not worth its protection. If Towns, cities,

and districts are to be allowed to settle this question by vote, we see no use in fighting.

YANKEE HYPOCRISY AND INCONSISTENCY.—While the Yankees profess to be fighting for the restoration of the Union, as it was, and the Constitution as it is, their Congress is quarrelling over their various plans for confiscating and dividing Southern lands and property; and their soldiers are engaged in all manner of robbery and theft. They profess to respect private property—yes, respect it so much that they appropriate it all to their own use.

The Plundering, Robberies, Outrages and Atrocities of the Yankees in Middle Tennessee.

If any of our readers doubt the statements which have been made relative to the wholesale and shameless thefts and robberies of the Yankee army, we ask their attention to the following extract from the correspondence of the Southern Confederacy, dated, Middle Tennessee, June 2, detailing only a part of their atrocities. What they have done at Winchester, they have also done in Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and in fact, wherever they have got a foothold; and in some places with the superadded crimes of rape and murder of the most revolting character. What they have done herebefore, they may be expected to repeat, with improved features of atrocity wherever they may yet go.

"Take for instance, the occupation of Winchester by Gen. Mitchell's forces under Gen. Lytle, which continued only for a few days, but in its details (outside of other incidents of this war) has no parallel in civilized warfare. The Law of Nations protects private property even in war, as well as the persons of those not engaged, and this rule has been generally observed by all the civilized nations of Europe. The town of Winchester made no resistance of course, having no troops; but immediately upon entering the town the Federals broke open the store of Messrs. Hundley in open daylight, and took off all the goods of value about \$1,000 worth. They demanded the key of Messrs. Embury, and entered their store house, and took away and destroyed most of their goods amounting to several hundred dollars. They entered A. Jordan's store and took about \$200 worth of goods. Most of these goods were taken to Headquarters at the house of Mr. McCallister, where the officers stayed. They entered the house of Mrs. Oscar, a widow lady, and took \$750 in cash. They took from Mrs. Scott at the house of Ross B. Cowan, \$1100 in gold. They took from John W. Custer \$2,500 in money. They demanded the key to the safe of A. S. Culyer from his lady, and searched the safe for money. This was done by an officer who announced his purpose in searching, and expressed great regret at finding no money. This same officer took from the house 12 live turkeys, and attempted to take a safe. They entered the office of the county and circuit clerk, and looted the safe until they could no longer open it; at last, one of them entered. They opened the desks, and took the papers of the judges from their files extending back fifty years, and tore them into atoms, leaving half a room full of deep in torn and scattered records.—They indiscriminately entered private dwelling houses, ransacking whatever they could find, going to the house of Dr. Wallace for a man 70 years old, but who was a surgeon in the army and noted for the kind manner in which he dressed the wounds of the prisoners after the battle of Manassas, making no distinction between them and our own wounded, and finding none of the white family but his three daughters, they cursed and insulted him, until they left even attempting to take his horses out of their carriage after the gang. Ladies had started away. At this place they not only took all the linen and other provisions on hand, but they took all the clothing of every kind, one of the officers making a robe of honor of a fine silk dress. They then broke up and destroyed nearly all the furniture and after taking their horses on the porch and leaving the house most shamefully, they left, not however, without trying to persuade the servants to leave and become free.

The names of those who were in the battle and escaped unhurt are—Capt. W. G. Meroney, Lieut. P. M. Frazier, Sergeants Henry Weaver, L. S. Patton, Corporal R. S. Halden, A. Coffey, J. E. Estes, privates W. W. Findley, John Garner, J. B. Findley, John Griffith, R. F. Hunter, W. T. Keaton, Henry Lawrence, T. C. Morris, A. Majors, E. Moore (taken prisoner but escaped), J. McPherson, Jas. Newkirk, W. J. Trebert, John Taylor.

All I have to say in regard to the conduct of the men in action is, that they fought bravely, never refusing to charge the enemy with power when called upon.

The casualties will show that the company was in the thickest of the fight. Many of my company were away sick on the day of battle. Some avoided through fear. C. M. Thompson, 1st Lieutenant in the company had previous to the day of battle, been appointed A. A. Q. M. for the fight, and had charge of the train to remove the wounded.

W. L. MERONEY, Capt.

To Arms, Ye Brave!

Citizens of the South, if you would be free, and enjoy all that is dear to freemen, fight for your country. If you cherish an honest desire—springing from a pure patriotic heart, to enjoy "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," fight for your country—your invaded country. If you would have your wives and your little ones, and all true lovers of liberty, reverse and honor your name, fight, manfully fight for your homes—families, and altars! Our posterity must and will inherit the legacy we bequeath to them. And if you would have your names "rest on as evil," as drones, as men who never felt the holy inspiration of defending to the last extremity, all that is dear and sacred to us—remain at home, idle, and disinterested spectators of the tragic scenes that surround us. Can you—dare you remain at home—when thousands as good as you, are daily falling in defending your rights, and homesteads! 'Tis far more noble to die in the field, defending ones right, than shrink into the corner, and act the part of a cringing coward! Posterity will mark, and reward such standards! If we are conquered, we are ruined and undone for all time to come.

Up to the 1st of April the Northern debt was one billion and three hundred millions of dollars, enough to impoverish the North, should she fail to subdue the South; and as the avowed purpose

of the Federal Government is to make the South pay the debt—enough at "one fell swoop," if we fail to win our independence, to beggar our people, to make us literally the "hewers of wood, drawers of water" for our unscrupulous, vindictive and malignant foe. Every Southern man should open his eyes to these facts; to the true nature of the war now waging, and to its results.

The North successful and we—the men and women of the South—are an enslaved and doomed people.

The undersigned are authorized to raise a company of Partizan Rangers, to go into a brigade now being raised by Col. Hundley; and to operate in North Ala. Our head quarters will be at Jacksonville Ala., until the brigade is ready for the field. Those liable to be conscripted will have the right to join us, and will be placed upon an equal footing in every respect as other soldiers. Let all those who love their country, rally to their country's relief, in this, her hour of greatest trial.

Our address for the present is as follows.

A. G. BENNETT, Capt., Gadsden. C. H. SCOTT, Montgomery, Ala. Gadsden Ala., June 13th, 1862.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, June 8.

Late from North Alabama.

We have had the pleasure of meeting Col. Wm. H. Hundley, of North Alabama, brother to Col. W. R. Hundley, of the 31st Regt. Vols., now in camp near this place, and from him gathered many items of interest which we lay before our readers. Col. Wm. Hundley was taken prisoner by the Yankees but made his escape, swimming his horse across the Tennessee river. He reports that the Yankees are perpetrating all manner of outrages in the counties of Limestone and Madison, robbing the citizens of money, clothes, bacon, horses, and in fact everything else, not infrequently capturing their horses in the houses of planters and otherwise abusing them, until such a reign of terror has been inaugurated that no citizen dares raise so much as the little finger by way of protest against the barbarism of the invading force.

Mitchell has signed a proclamation declaring that he will burn every house in fifty miles of Huntsville, unless bushwhacking is stopped, and the citizens are in such mortal dread of his executing his threat, that the strongest secessionists (hitherto) are now clamoring for submission on the part of the citizens, and may have already taken oath, while others are only waiting a fitting opportunity to do so. We are glad to hear, however, that Hon. N. Davis has at last made his escape from Huntsville and gone to Cahaba, to take the place, we trust, in the ranks of our brave army there, and thereby disprove all theanders which have been circulated about him since he has been doing, on appearance, the most cowardly thing of his native State, at the same time they are proved to believe that the Hon. Jere Clements has gone over to the enemy on condition, if all that is said of him be true, he deserves the most odious punishment. But while the former leaders in that section are groaning pale with unmanly fear, and while the men are showing evident signs of weakness in the knees, thank God! the noble daughters of the South are, there as elsewhere, true to themselves and their country. Out of many instances of the kind, we will cite the example of only one brave true-hearted woman, of the noble old Virginia stock, whose husband is absent in the service of his country, and who is stopping with an aged and infirm father. Returning to his home on one occasion she found several Lincolns in the kitchen coolly engaged in cooking their dinner, when without more ado she kicked their meal into the fire with her delicate foot, and pointing to the door with her slender fingers, said with the spirit of the true heroine, "there is the door, get you gone, hirelings, and let your own masters weep." Let your cheeks tingle with shame, O, who reversed towards us disgrace the name of Southern, while you read this noble rebuke from the lips of a frail daughter of our own Southern land.

It seems that Gen. Mitchell has one regiment of Chicago Dutch in his command who were taken by Price at Lexington but who have broken their parole, and are now fighting as it were with harts and out their necks. They are represented to be the most utterly abandoned wretches to be seen anywhere, being guilty of crimes which decency will not allow us to make public. Coming from Chicago, they have also sworn vengeance against Col. D. R. Hundley, who was residing there at the same time the war broke out, and who only succeeded in escaping a Chicago Vigilance Committee in disguise and by the help of friends, one two months ago.

Not satisfied with confiscating his property and the property of his father-in-law, (a gentleman of Virginia,) valued at nearly a million of dollars, they are seen bent on wreaking their blind vengeance on him still more, should he ever be so unfortunate as to fall into their hands. But we have no fears that their bloodthirstiness will ever be gratified, if the four companies that filled past our office last Saturday are a fair sample of the men who go to fill up the ranks of the 31st Alabama; for a soldier set of men have not trod the streets of Knoxville for many a day.

These miserable Yankee "Dutch" have already begun to aid the negroes with guns taken from the citizens, and a great many of the "dehuded blacks" have been arrested with guns in their hands. We are glad to learn, however, that even the negroes in the main are more wise than the Trogans of old, and look with not ill-founded suspicion upon the "Greeks bearing gifts."

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1862.

To Governor Andrew:

Your telegram received. The orders you desire will be given by the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General. In addition, I hereby authorize you to make requisitions upon the respective quartermasters and commissaries, at your discretion, and do perform whatever acts and things may be necessary for the raising and forwarding troops for the government. This telegram to be your warrant and authority.

R. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1862.

To Governor Andrew:

The Governor directs that the militia be released, and the enlistments made for three years or during the war. This I think will, practically, not be longer than a year. The latest intelligence from General Banks states that he has saved nearly his whole command, with small loss. Concentrations of our force have been made which, it is hoped, will capture the enemy.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1862.

To the Governor of Massachusetts:

Intelligence from various quarters leave no doubt that the enemy, in great force, are advancing on Washington. You will please organize and forward immediately all the volunteer and militia force in your State.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

TELEGRAM III.—COPY.

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E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1862.

Execution of Andrews, the Engine Thief.

Yesterday evening's train from Chattanooga brought to this place, to be executed, Andrews, the leader of the Engine Thieves, under sentence of death, convicted by court martial of being a spy. He was carried out Peachtree street road, accompanied by three clergymen, and escorted by a guard. A considerable crowd followed to witness the execution.

He was a native of Hancock county, Va., born in 1829, brought up by pious Presbyterian parents, who now resides in Southwestern Missouri. A good portion of his life had been spent in Fleming Co., Ky. He had no family, but was engaged to be married during this month.

He said he was induced to attempt the stealing of the engine under promise of a large reward by the Federals, and the privilege of smuggling through from the North \$5,000 worth of goods per month; that he did not intend to burn the bridges, but take the engine to the Federals; and that he was not an enemy to the Confederate Government or people.

He seemed to be very penitent—was composed till he came on the scaffold, when a slight tremor was perceptible. These statements were made by Rev. Mr. Scott, at his request. Rev. Mr. Conyers offered up a feeling prayer—Rev. Mr. Connor administered a few seasonable words of counsel. The three then took leave of him, and he was launched into eternity.

This ended the life of this daring adventurer, who, according to his own confession, was playing into the hands of both parties in this war to make gain—always, however, in the confidence of the enemy; but who was convicted of being a spy.

Mr. Scott believes he was not a man of much ability—had but little education and was victimized by shrewder men than himself.—Atlanta Confederacy, 8th inst.

Casualties in 13th Alabama Regiment.

Company A, Capt. J. D. Clarke, commanding. Killed: none. Wounded: Privates A. Gullett, slightly; W. L. Hays, slightly.

Company B, Lieut. A. S. Gerald, commanding. Killed: none. Wounded: Privates P. D. Bird, severely; J. A. Barton, slightly.

Company C, Capt. O. Kyles, commanding. Killed—T. S. Holman, E. G. Sanford. Wounded—2d Lieut. B. A. Bowen, slightly; Sergeant S. D. Sanford, severely; Sergeant H. M. Todd, slightly; Sergeant J. D. Hancock, severely; Privates A. D. Dunlop, slightly; G. Frizzle, severely.

Company D, Capt. Jas. Aken, commanding. Killed—none. Wounded: Capt. Jas. Aken, slightly; Privates J. T. Burns, severely; J. D. Vaughn, slightly; S. P. Kennedy, slightly; J. P. Pearce, severely; J. M. Reynolds, mortally; J. J. Wheeler, severely.

Company E, Capt. M. D. Robinson, commanding. Killed—Sergeant John G. Kidd. Wounded—1st Lieut. John D. Robinson, severely; Sergeant J. S. Keor, slightly; Private W. J. White, severely.

Company F, 2d Lieut. Jas. Simpson, commanding. Killed—none. Wounded—3d Lieutenant A. J. Simmons, severely; Corporal Pope, slightly; Privates Ed. Gastbury, slightly; L. B. Freeman, severely; F. M. Haver, severely; Henry Maguire, severely; W. L. Ward, severely; E. C. Hancock, slightly; S. C. Watts, slightly.

Company G, Lieut. L. P. Broughton, commanding. Killed: Sergeant J. R. Green. Private F. M. Haddon. Wounded: Sergeant W. Bennett, severely; Private S. A. Callaway, slightly; L. C. Harvel, slightly; J. W. Martin, severely; C. Williams, slightly.

Company H, 3d Lieut. R. F. Gilder, commanding. Killed: Private J. T. Bryant. Wounded: Private M. Adams, slightly; Jos. Haron, slightly; J. T. Franklin, severely; S. Goves, slightly.

Company I, Capt. J. T. Smith, commanding. Wounded: Capt. J. T. Smith, slightly; Private Silas East, seriously.

Company K, Lieut. E. M. Burgess, commanding. Killed: Private J. L. Black. Wounded: Corporal Savage, slightly; Private W. H. Crews, seriously; W. E. Wilson, seriously; Jas. McKee, slightly.

Col. B. D. Fry was wounded slightly. Lieut. Col. R. H. Dawson was slightly injured by his horse being killed from under him.

L. P. BRANTON, Acting Adjutant.

ADDRESS TO THE ARMY OF REICHGOLD.

The President has issued the following address to the army:

I render to you my most grateful acknowledgments for the gallantry and good conduct you displayed in the battles of the 31st May and 1st inst., and with pride and pleasure recognize the steadiness and integrity with which you attacked the enemy in position, captured his advanced intrenchments, severed batteries, and many standards, and everywhere drove him from the open field.

At a part of your operations it was my fortune to be present. On no other occasion have I witnessed more of calmness and good order than you exhibited while advancing into the very jaws of death, and nothing could exceed the prowess with which you closed upon the enemy when a sheet of fire was blazing in your face!

In the renewed struggle in which you are on the eve of engaging, I ask and can desire but a continuance of the same conduct which now attracts the admiration and pride of the loved ones at home.

You are fighting for all that is dearest to men, and though opposed to a foe who disregards many of the usages of civilized war, your humanity to the wounded and the prisoners was the fit and crowning glory to your valor.

Defenders of a just cause, may God have you in His holy keeping!

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The General will cause the above to be read to the troops under his command. Executive Office, 3d June, 1862.

Latest News.



FROM VIRGINIA.

More Cheering News From Jackson.

Another Complete Victory!

Shields Whipped and in full Flight.

Fremont Falling Back.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

OUR MEN DETERMINED TO REPEL THE ENEMY.

FROM LANCLOSBOM.



FROM CHARLESTON  
Fought on James Island  
ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.  
Latest from the Valley of  
Virginia.  
Jackson's Victory Over  
Shields.  
Interesting Particulars.  
FROM RICHMOND.  
&c. &c. &c.

Augusta, June 11.  
Fighting still continues in the vicinity  
of Charleston.  
The Charleston papers of this morn-  
ing contain particulars of a sharp en-  
gagement on James Island on Tuesday  
afternoon, continuing till dark. Our  
forces consisted of three regiments and  
one battalion of infantry, and three bat-  
teries, under the command of General  
W. D. Smith. The enemy was under  
the protection of felled trees and gun-  
boats. Col. Williams of the 16th Georgia  
Regiment, was mortally wounded. Our  
loss is variously estimated at thirty to  
sixty-five—principally Georgians. The  
enemy's loss is thought to be large.  
The Confederates succeeded in driving  
the Yankees from Pierce Woods, which  
they evidently were trying to occupy.  
Col. Tibbitts at Seasideville kept up a  
fire on the enemy's boats and land camp.  
On Monday he disabled a Yankee pro-  
peller. A Federal prisoner, taken on  
James Island to be sixteen regiments,  
and four more expected to arrive short-  
ly.

It is reported at Charleston that the  
steamer Cecile, from that port for Nas-  
sau, was a cargo of cotton has been  
captured.

Staunton, Va., June 11.  
On Sunday, Ewell's command with a  
part of Jackson's, attacked Fremont,  
near Cross Keys. Five miles from Fort  
Republic. Fremont was repulsed with  
considerable loss.

On Monday Jackson crossed at North  
Branch, on the Shenandoah, above Port  
Republic, and burnt the bridge. He  
then went in pursuit of Shields, who  
was encamped at Lewisburg, two miles  
below Port Republic on the east side of  
Shenandoah. He attacked him at sun-  
rise and after a terrible battle of four  
hours, completely routed him, capturing  
six pieces of artillery, all that Shields  
had, and a number of prisoners. The  
route was as complete as in the case of  
Banks. Shields had 8000 men, and  
Jackson about the same number.

Fremont was reinforced, and on Mon-  
day appeared on the west bank of the  
Shenandoah, but could not get over to  
aid Shields, as the bridge had been  
burnt. Fremont is still there. Jackson  
is on the opposite side, a few miles  
above.

Richmond, June 11.  
Another quiet day along the lines.  
The weather has been very clear to-  
day, and the temperature delightful, be-  
ing very favorable for the wounded sol-  
diers in the hospitals.

Richmond, May 15.  
Brigadier General Stewart has made  
a circuit through the enemy's lines from  
Richmond via Hanover Court House,  
Old Church, and Tunnel's to the James  
river and back to the city this morning.  
He captured one hundred and seven-  
ty-five prisoners, three hundred horses  
and mules, and destroyed three large  
transports on the Pamunkey, heavily in-  
fected with commissary and ordnance  
stores.

Richmond, June 14.  
The exhauster of this morning, says  
that by a recent arrival from Norfolk,  
it learns that one of the regiments which  
was ordered to march to reinforce Mc-  
Clellan, had mutinied, and sixty of the  
men were shot before order and obedi-  
ence could be secured.

The Examiner's informant reports  
that sixteen English war vessels, four  
iron clad, were in Hampton Roads.  
The cause of the visit of this fleet is  
unknown.

Richmond, June 14.  
The medical director of Jackson's ar-  
my reports unofficially, in a letter from  
Port Republic, that on Sunday, the ene-  
my left on the field two thousand dead  
and wounded, and seven hundred  
prisoners were captured.

The loss of the Confederates was two  
hundred killed and wounded, and on  
Monday, three hundred killed and wound-  
ed.

CAATANOGA, June 14.—This place is  
still threatened; the enemy reported  
below Shell Mound on the opposite side  
of the river at Rankin's Ferry—supposed  
to be Mitchell's forces. A picket  
skirmish took place at that point last  
night.

Col. Starnes' 3d Tenn. Cavalry, which  
was supposed to have been cut off,  
came in this morning. They had a skir-  
mish with the enemy's cavalry near Mur-  
freesboro, capturing 68 prisoners and  
killing 8.

A battle is expected between Kirby  
Smith and Gen. Morgan's forces, in  
Jewell's Valley.

OBITUARY.

MID.—At Fort-Pillow, Tenn., on  
the 25th May, R. B. MEADERS of typhus  
fever, on the 27th, JAS. R. BURCHARD,  
of typhoid fever, and on the 29th, Wm.  
SKEWES, of typhoid fever.

"After this" fatal fever  
They sleep well.

The fleeting plagues of the Angel of  
death hovered over us long, nor could the  
attention of friends or the power of medi-  
cal skill, withhold our comrades from his  
grasp. They sleep sweetly at last. No  
more will the clash of arms or the roar  
of artillery awake them from their deep  
and lasting slumbers. In their death,  
we as a company, deplore the loss of our  
comrades, and brothers in arms, con-  
fessing to us by every tie, that none  
but the soldier can know. Alas! for-  
lorn in the soldier's kindred, and sym-  
bolizing in hours of sorrow, they under-  
stand us loved by all. We can't shut

house to drop a tear at their loss. But  
we mourn not as if they were forever  
gone; we feel that again in the Great  
Beyond, we will meet them—meet them  
where war and toil is known no more.—  
The changing hue of the leaf—the with-  
ered flower on their graves, all tell in  
tones of eloquence, that they are gone  
but for a while, that for them too, comes  
the genial spring, in which they will  
rise—rise to fall no more. Let us meet  
them.

SOLDIER.

DIED.—In the hospital near Corinth  
on the 1st of April, 1862, CONNELL  
C. KIRBY, in the 19th year of his age.  
The deceased was born in Spartan-  
burg Dist., the 1st day of Feb., 1843.  
Moved to Ala., with his parents, and in  
1861, was brought to feel the necessity  
of religion, sought for pardon in Christ,  
and found peace through faith in the  
Redeemer; joined the Baptist Church  
and lived up to his profession and when  
the call of his country reached him, it  
found him ready to go in defense of his  
liberty and his home. He volunteered  
in S. D. McClellan's company. Short-  
ly after his arrival in camps he was at-  
tacked with the measles, was carried to  
the hospital and lived but a short time  
and his sickness was short, he spent  
his last breath in prayer and praise to  
God. He prayed for his country, and  
that peace might be restored—he prayed  
for his afflicted and aged parents and  
sisters left behind, and exhorted them  
to meet him Heaven. So fell this noble  
youth. Weep not then father and moth-  
er, you shall meet him again, where  
sickness, pain and death are felt and  
feared no more—  
"And that his body lies beneath a stranger's  
cloth,  
Let this sweet hope drive your spirit cheer,  
His soul's at rest with God."

DIED.—At his residence in Mari-  
etta County Florida, on Saturday morning  
10th day of May of pitiful sore throat  
Mr. GEORGE W. STOKES, aged 25 years  
7 months and 6 days.

Sad experience teaches us that there  
are none who are exempt from death.  
Three years ago, the deceased professed  
religion and joined the Baptist Church,  
of which he remained a consistent mem-  
ber up to the time of his death. His  
sufferings were very great but he  
bore them with all the fortitude of a good  
Christian; and was perfectly resigned to  
the will of God. The deceased was a  
man of decided character; a warm and  
devoted friend, and generous and for-  
giving to his enemies; a kind and affec-  
tionate husband and father.

He leaves a wife and one little child  
together with many relatives and friends  
to mourn his untimely loss. But let us  
not weep as those who have no hope;  
but remember "The Lord giveth and  
the Lord taketh away, blessed be the  
name of the Lord."

His body lies under the sod,  
In the grave thou art sleeping thy last long  
sleep.

There sickness nor sorrow nor pain no more  
Shall ever make thee weep.

Col John E. Morgan.

It is understood that Col. Morgan's Regiment, which  
is being sent to Chattanooga, Tenn. He  
is accompanied by Col. Morgan to raise a com-  
pany immediately, if possible, and should  
there be a failure in making up the regular  
number of men to form a full company, all  
those who are not sent to Chattanooga, but  
remain in the vicinity of the camp, will be  
selected from the company by the  
Colonel. All applications must be made be-  
fore the 25th of the present month, as the  
company will not leave until June 1st, on  
Saturday the 25th.

L. C. MITCHELL.  
Jacksonville, Ala. June 11, 1862.

RECEIPT LIST.  
From May 29 to June 19.

Dr. P. M. Fisher	\$2 00
Miss Susan Gibson	2 00
M. D. Dorough	2 00
J. M. Bradley (new sub)	1 00
G. A. Britton	2 00
S. M. Gresham	2 00
J. J. Henderson	2 00
M. A. Williams (new sub)	2 00
W. Thresher, Sr. (new sub)	1 00
Dr. E. Evans	2 00
L. L. Fulkender	2 00
C. Norman	2 00
S. M. Wallace	2 00
D. B. Boyd	2 00
J. H. Gresham	2 00
A. J. Pitt	2 00
R. H. Whitfield (new sub)	1 00
John M. Whitfield (new sub)	1 00
J. J. Haddock (new sub)	1 00
A. S. Barnes (new sub)	1 00
W. Baxter	2 00
J. T. Foster (new sub)	2 00
P. E. Swilling (new sub)	2 00
M. E. Fulkender	2 00
B. N. C. Higgins	2 00
J. M. Gresham	2 00
T. B. Bisher	2 00
S. M. Gresham	2 00
Jonathan Phillips	2 00
John G. Clay	2 00
W. W. Little	2 00
James Westbrooks (new sub)	2 00
Daniel M. Hester	2 00
Peter M. Hester	2 00
N. M. P. Hester	2 00
A. T. Burton	2 00
J. J. McKinley (new sub)	2 00
L. Robinson (new sub)	2 00
M. E. Phillips	2 00
T. J. Garner	2 00
A. S. Barnes	2 00
E. S. Barnes	2 00
Eliza Smith	1 00
James Early (new sub)	2 00
P. E. Swilling	2 00
L. P. Hester	2 00
Rev. H. J. Sears (new sub)	2 00
Mrs. A. M. Johnson (new sub)	1 00
Mrs. Jane Morton (new sub)	1 00
R. M. Hester	2 00
D. B. Boyd	2 00
D. B. Boyd	2 00
R. H. Clayton	2 00
R. T. Cox	2 00
T. T. McGinnis	2 00
Rev. J. S. Hester	2 00

COTTON WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest price  
for cotton in cash, for cotton delivered at  
Gulfport.

J. A. TROTTER.

June 1st, 1862.

June 1st, 1862.

June 1st, 1862.

June 1st, 1862.

June 1st, 1862.

June 1st, 1862.

Committed.  
To the jail of Ashville, St. Clair  
County, Alabama, on the 25th day of  
June, 18 2, a Negro Boy who says that  
his name is JESSE, and that he belongs  
where war and toil is known no more.—  
Said boy is about forty years of age,  
and weighs about 50 pounds—no marks per-  
ceptible.

The owner of the above described Negro  
is hereby notified to come forward, prove  
property, pay all costs and charges, and take  
him away, or he will be dealt with ac-  
cording to the statute in such cases made and  
provided for.

J. N. PAYNE, Jailor of St. Clair Co.,  
June 19, 1862.

\$60 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the ap-  
prehension and delivery to me at the  
jail of the 25th Regiment, Alabama Volun-  
teers, of Sergeant Hiram J. Springfield, 21  
years of age, blue eyes, light hair, four  
feet high, and weighs about 140 lbs. He  
has a dark complexion, five feet eight inches  
high—who left the camp of his regiment  
on the evening of the 4th inst., and have not  
been seen since. He is a native of Alabama,  
and is supposed to have returned to his home  
in St. Clair County, Ala. For the apprehension &  
delivery of either of them a reward of THIRTY  
DOLLARS will be paid, or SIXTY DOLLARS  
for both.

Capt. and Geo. W. L. MOORE,  
June 19th, 1862—31.

\$25 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the ap-  
prehension and delivery to me at the  
jail of the 25th Regiment, Alabama Volun-  
teers, of Sergeant Hiram J. Springfield, 21  
years of age, blue eyes, light hair, four  
feet high, and weighs about 140 lbs. He  
has a dark complexion, five feet eight inches  
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DOLLARS will be paid, or SIXTY DOLLARS  
for both.

Capt. and Geo. W. L. MOORE,  
June 19th, 1862—31.

The State of Alabama,  
DeKalb County.)  
Probate Court Special Term, June  
15th, 1862.

THIS day came Jesse Simpson, Adm-  
inistrator of the estate of John Simpson,  
deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for  
partial settlement of his said administration, and  
prayed for the settlement of said account, and  
for the discharge of said vouchers, and for the  
issuance of a new and valid order of sale of the  
real estate of said deceased, and for the issuance  
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**Notice.**  
**A**LL persons indebted to the Firm of J. Kahn & Co. at Middleton, Calicut road, Alton, are hereby notified to come forward and settle, immediately, and make settlement, by payment or note, with M. Wellmann, of Leicestershire.  
**J. KAHN & CO.**  
 April 24, 1862.

**DENNOUATEMENT.**  
**T**HE partnership heretofore existing between Kahn & Fleishel of Jackson and Kahn & Co. of Middleton, has been dissolved by the death of one of the firm. All business of the firm will be settled by the surviving partners.  
**JOSEPH FLEISCH**  
**MEYER WELLMANN**

July 4, '02. Surviving Partner

**NEW PASTOR.**

THE undersigned hereby give notice to the public that they have formed a co-partnership in the Mercantile Clothing and Hat Store of New York City, and will continue to do business under the name of **JOSEPH FLEISHL & WELLHOUGH**, at 266 Broadway, N. Y. City. They will keep on hand a large stock of goods, and will endeavor to furnish a good supply of **GOODS** at the lowest prices, and will permit, and dispose of them on reasonable terms.

They solicit the patronage of their old friends and customers.

**JOSEPH FLEISHL  
MAY NEYER WELLHOUGH.**

**Executors of the Estate of**

**LETTERS** testamentary on the will of Archibald Stewart, late of Cherokee county, Ala. dec'd, having been granted to the heirs of said estate, to present themselves, and to be authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

JAMES G. NISBET, Ex'r.

May 22, 1867.

**Notice.**

**LETTERS** testamentary on the will of Archibald Stewart, late of Cherokee county, Ala. dec'd, having been granted to the heirs of said estate, to present themselves, and to be authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

JAMES G. NISBET, Ex'r.

May 22, 1867.

understood on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1902, by the Hon. Lemuel J. Sander, Judge of the Probate Court of said county. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

A. N. STEWART, Exr.

May 29, 1902—G1.

**Administrators Notice.**

LETTERS of Administration upon the ~~est~~ estate of Baker Dinsley, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the Probate of Cullman county, Ala., on the 3rd day of June, 1902, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for payment within the time

prescribed by law or they will be forfeit or  
forfeited. Those indebted to said estate are re-  
quested to make payment.

JOHN F. DILL, Adm.

June 5, 1862.—61.

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### WOOL CARDING.


THE subscriber has his wool cards in  
order, and binds himself to make a  
good fleece, and free from snags or any other  
in the country. He will also receive wool at  
Munford depot and return rolls to said depot  
free of any wagon freight. His personal at-  
tention will be given to all business entrusted  
to him.

Wm. M. RICHKY.

June 5, 1862.—5m.

**ABNER WILLIAMS,**  
**Cotton Factor**  
AND  
**Commission Merchant,**  
*SELMER, ALA.*

 Will continue to give special attention to the sale of Cotton; and to fill orders, when accompanied with cash, or its equivalent. A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

 **Sept Commissions: same as heretofore.**  
Sept 27<sup>th</sup> 1860.—41.

JACKSONVILLE, October 1st, 1861.

**TO OUR CUSTOMERS!**

FROM and after this date, our terms will be strictly Cash, without any exception. We are necessarily compelled to do so, to enforce this rule, and we feel assured that those that have been kind enough heretofore to patronize us, will still do so, and observe the above terms.

Whenever we restore our old store we will publish the same in the Jacksonville Republican.

Respectfully,  
**BLUN, & FRANK.**

October 3, 1861.

**Drs. EVINS & BURTON,**  
Having associated themselves together, will

**PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,**  
**BY WHITE PLAYS,**  
*Alabama.*

**Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c**  
**Dr. J. A. Clifton, of Huntsville**  
Al., treats with perfect success **Piles, Fistula,**  
**Tumours &c.**

Testimonials of the highest character will  
be forwarded to any that may wish them.  
The patient is not confined to his bed or  
room. He has and the pleasure of treating as  
Old Governor of the State, and the oldest  
Physician of Montgomery, and some of the  
first class of Mobile.

A three cent stamp must accompany all

communciations.  
March, 1 1860.

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**Sulphur Spring Tan Yard.**  
**\$1000—one thousand dol-**  
**lars worth of Leather (well assorted)**  
for sale by the subscribers.—Terms cash  
— Dry Hides in exchange.  
W. & J. Y. BENNETSON  
March 21, 1861.—It.

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**Administrator's Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration upon the es-  
tate of Marcus J. Trues, late of St. Clair  
County, Ala. dead, having been granted to the undersigned by the

the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county; notice is hereby given to all persons having claim against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment at  
JUN 20, 1892. WILKES-TRUSS A. M.

**SECRET SALE**

BY virtue of three Executions, issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, Alabama, and to me directed, one in favor of Thomas J Powers vs. John W. Bagley and James Michale, one in favor of Jacksona Dickie vs. W. P. Downing, John W. Bagley, J. H. Bagley, and J. Bagley; and one in favor of

Thomas A. Fowers vs. John W. Bagley and  
James McHenry, I will sell to the highest bidder  
for cash, before the court house door in the  
Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county,  
Alabama, on the first Monday in July, 1863,  
the following described property, to-wit:  
One Sorrel Mare and one Hay Horse, levied  
on as the property of John W. Bagley, to satisfy  
said executions.

F. LOVE, Shff.  
By R. A. ALEXANDER, D. S.

June 10, 1863.

ABNER WILLIAMS  
Cotton Factor  
&  
Commissioner

Commission Merchants  
**STANLEY & STILES**  
 Importers of Goods from  
 England, France, Germany,  
 Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russia,  
 China, Japan, India, etc.  
 100 N. 2nd St. New York







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